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Gunmen at Arab University In Hebron Kill 3, Injure 33

TEL AVIV — Masked assailants killed three Arabs and wounded 33 Tuesday in an attack in the West Bank town of Hebron, and Israeli troops reportedly shot an Arab woman to death during anti-Israel disturbances later in Nabulus.

The day's death toll was the highest in several years in the West Bank, surpassing the three killed in March 1982 by Israeli troops suppressing Arab riots. The assault was the worst premeditated attack since the summer of 1980, when car bombs claimed two radical Palestinian mayors and narrowly missed a third.

Hebron and part of Nabulus were put under curfew as Israeli authorities tried to prevent further violence. The army and Jewish settlements were put on alert, and troop reinforcements were flown to potential trouble spots.

The military command said soldiers used tear gas to disperse a crowd of Arabs outside the hospital in Hebron after the shooting there, and the demonstration in Nabulus turned violent, with one soldier slightly wounded by a thrown rock.

Israeli radio said the woman killed in Nabulus apparently died

from a soldier's bullet as the army broke up the riot. The military command said it only knew that a woman died in a hospital in Nabulus but it did not have a report on how she was killed. A second woman was wounded.

The military command said the attackers drove onto the grounds of Hebron University in a car and Eight years of violence have spawned thrivers among Beirut's survivors. *Insights, Page 7.*

were armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles. They also said one of the attackers threw a grenade during the assault.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but Jewish settlers in the past have vowed to avenge Arab attacks on Jews in the city. A Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death by Arabs in Hebron three weeks ago.

Israeli troops threw up roadblocks around the area to try to capture the assailants, and a curfew was imposed on the center of Hebron, the command said.

Israeli radio reported that Arabs threw stones at an Israeli ambulance after the shooting.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim was quoted on Israeli radio as saying the attack should be "unreservedly condemned." The army commander in the area, Major General Uri Orr, visited the university after the shooting and condemned the attack, the state radio said.

Reporters and photographers who tried to enter the city, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Jerusalem, were turned back.

A teacher at the university who heard the attack said he had heard the explosions of "at least two grenades" while the gunmen were in the campus.

The teacher gave only his first name, Sami.

"When they got into the campus they just started shooting," Sami said by telephone. "They went into the classes and shot and threw bombs."

He said he was driving up the campus and had just parked his car when he heard gunshots and explosions, and he took cover and did not see the attackers.

The teacher said he was told the attackers drove away and escaped. He said he was told the attackers



Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, left, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, at Washington's National Airport on arrival Tuesday for talks on withdrawal from Lebanon.

Moscow Grants Autonomy in Some Ministries To Raise Output

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership announced Tuesday a package of experimental economic changes designed to show the way to reinvigorate the country's largely stagnant industry lies through greater autonomy for individual plants.

An announcement in Pravda said that beginning Jan. 1 factory managers in selected industries would have wider authority over their budgets, with discretion in matters of investment, wages, bonuses and profit retention that previously have been tightly regulated through the central planning process in Moscow.

The changes constituted the first major economic initiative by Yuri V. Andropov since he became Soviet leader eight months ago on a vow to spur increased performance from the nation's factories and farms. Overall industrial growth last year was less than 2.8 percent, the lowest in decades.

However, new initiatives were marked by considerable caution and appeared to fall short of the package of changes that were attempted and then abandoned in the mid-1960s.

Those measures, identified with Alexei N. Kosygin, who then was prime minister, encountered strong bureaucratic resistance and caused confusion as industries used to tight central controls adjusted to new autonomy.

In addition, a major effort to spur technological innovation is to be made by loosening bureaucratic controls on the introduction of new technology.

Managements will have new leeway to reward innovative engineers and workers, and will have access to additional state subsidies.

Perhaps most important, the complex criteria by which factory performance is measured are to be simplified to emphasize a plant's ability to produce goods that sell, particularly in foreign markets.

Western diplomats said that the new moves, attributed jointly to the Communist Party's Central Committee and to the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal legislature, appeared to reflect lessons learned from the Kosygin experience.

Significantly, they were limited to a handful of industries, limiting their destabilizing potential while offering a showcase for ideas that some prominent economists have been pushing for years.

The move will mean lower priority being given to overall output, the hitherto dominant measure that has led to the production of large quantities of goods of indifferent or shoddy quality.

Pravda said that the Kremlin's goals in introducing the measures included stimulating higher labor productivity, currently running at a fraction of comparable Western rates.

The industries chosen included those under the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, which oversees many of the country's largest plants. The announcement said the measures would also be applied in what it called the electro-technical industry, as well as in selected industries in the republics of Belorussia, Latvia and the Ukraine.

The newspaper said the leadership hoped to spur "enterprise, initiative and technical progress" and "to heighten each factory's responsibility for the end results of its work."

The announcement followed months of expectancy spurred by Mr. Andropov's early speeches, which included forthright criticisms of overcentralization and bureaucratic inertia.

Military Plans Appear to Limit Options of U.S. Central America Panel

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By approving plans for a major increase in U.S. military involvement in Central America, President Ronald Reagan appears to have narrowly defined the role of the commission he appointed last week to develop long-range policy options for the region.

The administration's recent decisions have also caused alarm and confusion in Congress, where U.S. covert activities in Nicaragua face a critical test vote in the House this week, and even within the administration itself.

Administration officials, for example, said Monday that U.S. ambassadors in Central America had sent a stream of cables to the State Department in recent days inquiring about policy changes and complaining that they first heard about the planned military exercises in news reports.

Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat who is seeking the 1984 presidential nomination, said military officials had privately contacted members of the Senate Armed Services Committee recently to express concern about the direction of U.S. policy.

These and other effects of the administration's move toward an expanded U.S. military role in Central America were not intended.

When senior officials conducted a review of policy earlier this month, they set two main objectives: reassuring Congress and the public that Mr. Reagan was pursuing a firm but flexible policy in Central America while sending a clear message to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua that Washington was prepared to use force if necessary to protect its interests in the region.

To achieve those objectives, officials planned to announce the formation of the special commission but not immediately publicize the plans to increase U.S. military activity. Highly classified plans outlining the military activities called for developing a public relations strategy that would permit the administration to control their disclosure in a manner that would lessen the impact in the United States while intensifying it in Central America.

The plans unraveled when officials opposed to the policy made the plans public.

The public disclosures took away from the administration a chance to use the military plans as leverage with Cuba and Nicaragua while presenting the news of increased military action in the least alarming way in the United States.

Instead, news of the planned military moves overshadowed the formation of the commission, damaging the administration's hopes of reassuring Congress about the importance attached to nonmilitary aid and negotiations and blunting its efforts to influence House consideration of legislation to cut off U.S. support to Nicaraguan rebels.

House debate on the legislation, which is named after its two chief Democratic sponsors, Edward P. Boland of Massachusetts, the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, and Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was scheduled to begin Tuesday, with a final vote possible before the end of the week.

Administration officials acknowledge that the increase in U.S. military activities may deepen U.S. involvement to such an extent that it would be difficult to revise policy even if the commission so recommends. The increase includes large-scale exercises beginning next month, preparation for a possible partial blockade of Nicaragua and plans for stepped-up covert operations against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, along with the planned construction of a major U.S. military base in Honduras.

But the officials, like the commission's chairman, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, contend that most policy options will be open when the panel completes its report, probably early next year. Mr. Kissinger said Monday that he "doubted anything 'irreversible' would happen before then."

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Kissinger Aims to Avoid 'Vietnam Type of Crisis'

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Henry A. Kissinger returned to the State Department as architect of the Reagan administration's long-range strategy in Central America and said the newly created national commission on the region "will try to make its contribution to avoiding another Vietnam type of crisis."

"I think it is imperative that we avoid the bitter debates that characterized the Vietnam period, and also that we avoid the same kind of uncertainty about objectives and about what was attainable that characterized so much of the period," Mr. Kissinger said Monday in a news conference at the department where he served as secretary of state during the Nixon and Ford administrations.

President Ronald Reagan last week named Mr. Kissinger, once his favorite target as a symbol of U.S. foreign policy failures, to head the 12-member National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

Mr. Kissinger said Monday he took the post "with considerable reluctance after turning it down several times, when the president

called me and said he had no second choice." Because he had served as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said, he felt he did not have a right to refuse the post.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, who had lunch with the president Monday, complimented Mr. Kissinger for making the appointment, and said that Mr. Kissinger was highly motivated to produce a long-term report that could chart Central American policy.

"I think that Henry certainly wants to succeed," Mr. Baker said. "I think he sees it as an opportunity to define a new role for himself, an opportunity for a former secretary of state to become a world diplomat."

On Sunday, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was scornful of the commission concept. "When has foreign policy been made by a commission? That's what you have a secretary of state and president for," he said.

The point is a sensitive one to the White House and Mr. Kissinger, who at his news conference took pains to deny that he was supplanting Secretary of State George P. Shultz in the formation of U.S. policy in Central America.

Mr. Kissinger announced that the commission's purpose was to make recommendations "about long-range and middle-range objectives in Central America" and that it would "not deal with current operational issues." Mr. Kissinger said the commission would report on Feb. 1, two months later than the deadline given by Mr. Reagan in his announcement, and he said it would cease to function after it makes its recommendations.

"I am not taking over Central American policy," Mr. Kissinger said in response to a question.

However, administration officials predicted that he inevitably would become involved in current policy. "He's always been available to give advice and it's reasonable to think he would continue to be," an official said.

Mr. Kissinger said Monday that U.S. combat troops will join Honduran forces in maneuvers that will involve as many as 4,000 Americans. Navy sources said an eight-unit battle group has arrived on station 100 miles (160 kilometers) off the Central American coast in a S. show of force in the region.

Mr. Kissinger denied at an informal news conference Friday that he was waging in "bombard diplomacy" was trying to depose the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.



In El Salvador, a soldier of the U.S.-trained Atlacatl battalion, in camouflage paint, after an anti-guerrilla drive.

Prisoners Massacred in Sri Lanka; Government Imposes Total Curfew

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government deployed heavily armed troops around the capital of Colombo on Tuesday and put the entire nation under a 24-hour curfew in an attempt to stop sectarian rioting. Unofficial estimates said 100 people had been killed since the weekend.

Hundreds of inmates at the Welikada maximum security prison in Colombo defied orders from prison authorities Monday and broke into a ward housing members of the Tamil minority, including convicted separatist guerrillas. The rioters massacred 37 of the Tamils, raising the death toll to 57, the government said Tuesday.

The Ministry of Information said a magisterial inquiry was being made about the killings.

The massacre happened amid widespread looting, rioting and arson in the capital that followed the ambush and killing of 13 government soldiers Saturday in the northern province of Jaffna where separatist rebels are fighting the central government.

A government spokesman said Tuesday, "The situation has improved considerably today although there have been some new incidents reported." He declined to be identified.

The riots began Sunday night as mobs sought revenge for the ambush in the city of Jaffna, reportedly carried out by Tamil guerrillas demanding a separate state.

Roughly 80 percent of Sri Lanka's 15 million people are Buddhist Sinhalese, with the remainder Hindu Tamils originally from southern India. The Tamils have long complained of discrimination in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan government had no immediate reaction to a report in New Delhi in which the United News of India news agency quoted what it called reliable sources in Madras, capital of southern India's Tamil Nadu state, as saying Sri Lankan Army personnel were responsible for an additional 18 killings in Tamil districts in retaliation for the ambush at Jaffna.

Sri Lanka's foreign minister, Shavuk Hameed, said in Parliament last week that he had told India it was interfering in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, sought to ease the tension when she told a news conference this weekend: "We are against any secessionist movement in any sovereign country. India does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country."

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NATO Skirts Second Look At Nitze Plan

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — West German calls to re-examine an informal compromise reached by U.S. and Soviet negotiators last year on medium-range missiles in Europe found no support Tuesday at a meeting of NATO officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt said that no delegation "endorsed or suggested we come forward" with the controversial "walk-in-the-woods" formula reached last year by the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky.

The plan would have limited the Soviet Union to 75 SS-20 missiles and the United States to 75 cruise missile launchers in Europe. It also would have canceled deployment in West Germany later this year of Pershing-2 missiles.

Last week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany suggested that what became known as the walk-in-the-woods concept deserved to be explored again as a way of breaking the impasse in the Geneva talks.

But U.S. and European officials expressed concern Tuesday that the West German plea for new initiatives in Geneva might be construed as undermining a unified position within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

One European delegate at Tuesday's meeting of a special consultative group of NATO that charts the Geneva talks said any West German call for proposals that cancel deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles inevitably raises suspicions about Bonn's determination to station new missiles if the negotiations fail.

The West German representative, Friedrich Ruge, Tuesday insisted that Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher wanted to emphasize their desire to see all possible solutions explored in Geneva before the deployment deadline of December.

He said that barring any breakthrough in the arms talks, West Germany was prepared to abide by its commitments to station Pershing-2 missiles, according to delegates present at the meeting.

Senior West German advisers now believe that the Soviet Union is unlikely to make any serious concessions unless the U.S. shelve a proposal that severely limits or drops deployment plans for the Pershing-2.

If the Pershing-2 should be dropped in any possible agreement, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Reagan to Defend His Latin Policy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan scheduled a Tuesday night news conference to answer questions about the flexing of U.S. military muscle in Central America. The United States is launching naval exercises and military maneuvers involving U.S. and Honduran combat troops to step up pressure on Nicaragua.

A White House aide said the news conference would provide an opportunity for Mr. Reagan to put Central America in perspective. He expressed concern that there's been a great deal of hype in the last few days about Central America and that Mr. Reagan believes it's "necessary to get the facts out."

The Pentagon said Monday that U.S. combat troops will join Honduran forces in maneuvers that will involve as many as 4,000 Americans. Navy sources said an eight-unit battle group has arrived on station 100 miles (160 kilometers) off the Central American coast in a S. show of force in the region.

Mr. Reagan denied at an informal news conference Friday that he was waging in "bombard diplomacy" was trying to depose the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

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For Malagasy, Taboos Resist Once-Alien Faiths

Appeasement of Ancestors and Spirits Plays Central Role in Everyday Life

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

TANANARIVE, Madagascar — The late Uncle Rakoto, a guidebook says, may begin feeling restless, neglected or just lonely, and will communicate this to his relatives, possibly by way of a dream.

In response, the relatives will arrange a party, dressing him in silk, parading him through the town, drinking to his health and bringing him up to date on the gossip. Then they will put him back in his tomb until he calls for them again.

To be an ancestor, the guidebook, called "A Glance at Madagascar," says, is to join the ranks of "those beings now passed on but who remain an integral part of the Malagasy family and continue to exercise enormous power and influence."

It may have started, a sociologist said, with a custom of burying the dead first in one sepulcher, and then moving the body a few years later, wrapping the bones anew in a shroud. Later, the celebration, a joyous event, became more frequent — and expensive.

Each house, according to a widespread belief, contains a corner for spirits where the north and east walls come together.

Within the walls, too, there are said to be vectors of fate that change with the shifting of the moon, angles of destiny chronicled by astrologers who decided long ago that some days are accursed and good for nothing and best left alone.

Tuesday, in particular, is a day with little to recommend it, a day on which no funerals, weddings or work of a serious nature should be scheduled. Save them for Friday, a propitious day in all respects.

The taboos, called *fady*, also dictate that a person coming from the north should avoid the west side of a house, that he should walk instead along the east side and come to the door from the south.

The taboos and the reverence for the dead continue, undisturbed by the passing of time or the incursions of missionaries who began the Christianization of the Malagasy. Of the current population of 10 million, about half are listed as Christians.

In 1818, the London Missionary Society sent teachers who translated the Bible into Malagasy, a language that had not been written in Roman characters.

King Radama I, part of a monarchy destroyed by the French 77 years later, allowed the missionaries to go about their work. But his widow, Queen Ranaivaloa I, had Christians hauled 200 yards down from her hilltop palace. The palace, built by a French architect, still glowers over the capital.

Today once-foreign faiths coexist with the beliefs that grew before outside intrusion. A priest or pastor will, for instance, be invited to join Uncle Rakoto's party, blessing the bones before they are replaced in the family sepulcher.

Superstitions introduced by missionaries also have lingered, according to some accounts.

In the 19th century, when Jesuits were pitted against Freemasons, word was spread that the Masons were headed by a beast that fed on human blood and hearts. Thus, according to the story, the *mpakafo*, or heart-taker, usually a foreigner, would stalk the villages for involuntary donors.

Recently an American here recounted how some village children had fled at his approach, believing him to be the *mpakafo*. He had been denounced as a heart-taker by a man with whom he had been at odds over onion-growing rights.

INSIDE

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■ Better schools will attract high-technology businesses, U.S. governors are arguing as they push for reform. Page 5.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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AIDS Feared in Infant Deaths

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The deaths of three infants in Los Angeles County who received blood transfusions shortly after birth are almost certainly attributable to acquired immune deficiency syndrome, known as AIDS, health officials said.

Soviet Assesses Safety of Nuclear Industry

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A debate about safety and engineering standards in the Soviet nuclear power industry has come into the open after a rebuke by the ruling Politburo to officials responsible for "gross violations of state discipline" at a reactor-manufacturing plant.

The severity of the rebuke and the fact that it was followed by the establishment of a new government agency to monitor nuclear-plant

safety have been taken by some Western analysts as indications that there may have been an undisclosed accident. [Western news services considered a July 20 report in Pravda as an announcement that a serious accident had occurred.]

However, there is no hard evidence to suggest that the rebuke of the managers of the reactor-fabricating plant, known as Atommasht, or the visit there last week by Vladimir I. Dolgikh, the party secretary who supervises heavy industry, has any such dramatic explanation.

Some diplomats think it possible that the leadership became exasperated with slipshod engineering practices and construction delays at Atommasht, which is the key to Soviet plans for nuclear power expansion.

Those favoring the accident theory say radical public steps of the kind ordered in the last 10 days are commonly taken only when a major event forces the Politburo's hand. In addition, they cite a passage in Mr. Dolgikh's speech at Volgograd, the Don River city

where Atommasht is situated, in which he attacked the plant management for "failing to ensure the accident-free operation" of the plant's "service infrastructure."

In any event, the Kremlin's actions indicate that a shake-up in the industry is under way and that safety problems are to get a serious airing, perhaps for the first time. For two decades after the Soviet program of civilian nuclear power began in the mid-1950s, the official line on safety was that it was a problem only in the West.

Although some Soviet scientists have urged a more cautious approach to nuclear power and have won concessions, such as the decision to place containment structures around future reactors, the official line continued to follow the pattern set by an Atommasht engineer who said in 1980 that, if a hundred Soviet reactors operated for a thousand years, there would be only one minor accident in that time.

Even now, there is little indication that the Kremlin is prepared to sacrifice speed in its nuclear power program. Although safety was a major theme of Mr. Dolgikh's speech, more emphasis was given to the need for getting plant construction back on track.

About 7 percent to 8 percent of Soviet electricity is now generated at nuclear plants compared with 12 percent to 13 percent in the United States and 20 percent in Japan.

Almost all of the additional electrical power planned for the rest of the century in the European part of the Soviet Union is to come from nuclear plants. Under the current five-year plan, running to 1985, the Atommasht plant is scheduled to increase output to six reactors a year.

But two years after the first reactor was due for completion, it has not been commissioned. The assembly line is snarled by design and engineering hold-ups, as well as supply shortages.

The Politburo ordered that officials responsible be "strictly disciplined," probably meaning that they would be demoted or transferred. Mr. Dolgikh, an engineer who caught the Kremlin's eye with his successful management of the Norilsk nickel and platinum complex in northern Siberia, said the name of Atommasht should be a guarantee of "impeccable quality and reliability."

But he said, the management there had "for a number of years failed to observe approved technological procedures" and had permitted "gross deviations" from design requirements. He ordered the management to "draft and carry out as soon as possible a package of measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of their mistakes."

Last weekend 3,000 Israelis demonstrated in Hebron against the government's plan to put 500 Jewish families into the center of the city of 70,000 Palestinian Arabs in order to revive the ancient Jewish Quarter.

In May 1980, six Jewish seminary students were killed in Hebron, and the next month car bombs mangled Arab mayors in the West Bank towns of Nablus and El Bireh. No arrests were made in the bombings.

Rebels Said to Gain Ground
Rebel forces were reported to be gaining ground on Yasser Arafat's loyalists Tuesday in the fourth consecutive day of battle between rival Palestinian guerrilla factions in eastern Lebanon, Reuters reported from Beirut.

The latest round of fighting subsided after about 1,000 local people staged a protest march to the scene of the clashes to call on the combatants to lay down their arms, local radio correspondents reported.

Beirut radio said six persons were wounded in the clashes, which centered on villages near the strategic crossroads town of Shuqra in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

The mutiny was instigated May 7 by several officers in Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah faction, who contend that he has mismanaged the war with



Police clashed with demonstrators in Santiago de Compostela after a visit by King Juan Carlos I.

Spanish Flags Burned in Galicia As Anti-Madrid Protests Continue

MADRID — Two Spanish flags were burned Tuesday in northwestern Galicia, the latest episode over the national colors. The protests have included violent demonstrations in the Basque country as well as Galicia.

The burnings took place in Vigo. On Monday, in Santiago de Compostela, nine policemen were injured and seven demonstrators arrested as Galician nationalists fought with police during a visit by King Juan Carlos I.

More than 70 have been hurt in five days of clashes between demonstrators and police in the Basque country. The flag burnings followed an action three weeks ago by a Basque municipal council, which sent a Spanish flag back to Madrid, calling it unwelcome.

The king, speaking in Santiago de Compostela, condemned such attacks and declared: "The flag represents our unity and the sum of our history; we cannot tolerate its desecration."

Gunmen at Arab University In Hebron Kill 3, Injure 33

(Continued from Page 1)
said nothing during the shooting spree.

The university, on the northern edge of Hebron, was still in session for the regular school year as students were completing the spring semester, which was extended because of time lost during disturbances in Hebron. Sami said final exams were to be held next week.

Hebron has been troubled by Arab-Jewish tensions and violence for weeks. A Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death in the center of Hebron on July 7 by Arabs, and Israeli settlers who live in the city demand firmer action by Israeli troops against terrorist threats.

Israel, appointed aides based on loyalty instead of skill and not militant enough. Syria has supported the munitions.

Shamir, Arens in Washington
Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens arrived Tuesday in Washington for critical talks on Lebanon. United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens were scheduled to meet Secretary of State George P. Shultz later Tuesday and with President Ronald Reagan sometime this week.

Reuters reported that Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens said Tuesday that their government wanted to carry out an agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

It is widely believed that West Germany would be compelled to accelerate the training of cruise missiles to preserve political ties with Britain and Italy as the first states to deploy new missiles.

The allies Tuesday sought to place blame for the deadlocked negotiations on Soviet intransigence. They cited Moscow's failure to respond to a range of interim solutions proposed by the United States at the latest round in Geneva.

Mr. Burt said the United States introduced a new draft treaty offering various possible levels of warheads, ranging from 50 to 450 on each side.

He said Mr. Nitze did not address in his proposals what kind of combination of Pershing and cruise missiles was involved, because "the Soviets were unprepared to engage in serious discussions" about the level of warheads.

The Soviet refusal to accept either zero, or low, or equal limits exposes the political nature of the Soviet position and the responsibility of the Soviet Union for delaying progress toward an equitable agreement, Mr. Burt said.

The NATO delegates also discussed the probability of a "hot autumn" of anti-missile demonstrations in Western Europe as the deployment deadline for the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles grows near.

There was a strong consensus, however, that the protests will not pose insurmountable problems to NATO's intentions to station missiles in Britain, Italy and West Germany if no compromise is achieved in Geneva.

A few allies, such as Britain, suggested that the peace movement has already peaked and has begun to lose many of its anti-missile parities.

The NATO delegates are expected to reconvene in early September to discuss strategy for negotiations before the crucial final round opens in Geneva on Sept. 6.

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Fails to Set North Sea Fish Quota

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — European Community ministers failed to resolve a row over North Sea fishing quotas, precipitating a total fishing ban that includes Norway, which is not a member of the EC, officials said Tuesday.

They said an angry response was expected from the Norwegians, who will be effectively excluded from fishing for herring in most of the North Sea until Common Market ministers resume discussions in October. A last-minute attempt to give Norway an interim quota was defeated in a vote, they added.

After the failure to agree on herring, the ministers tried to get agreement on allocations for other species. But officials said that Denmark blocked discussions, saying no accord was possible until the herring dispute is resolved.

MX Backer Admits Its Vulnerability

WASHINGTON (WP) — A key supporter of the MX missile, in debate on the Senate floor, has conceded that the vulnerability of the weapon's basing system but said the MX is nonetheless essential to progress on arms control.

Senator John C. Tower, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, acknowledged that the missile's planned deployment in existing Minuteman missile silos makes the huge 10-warhead weapons vulnerable to Soviet attack, but said the United States did not "seem to have much in the way of a timely alternative."

His statement came Monday as the Senate prepared to vote Tuesday on authorizing \$2.5 billion in production funds for the first 27 missiles. Some leading MX critics conceded that they would lose, at least in this round.

U.K. Court Upholds Ban in Laker Suit

LONDON (AP) — An appeals court upheld Tuesday a government order banning British Airways and British Caledonian from giving evidence in a \$1.7-billion antitrust suit brought by the now-defunct Laker Airways in the United States.

Judge Sir John Donaldson said "to allow Laker to proceed with its claim in these circumstances would amount to a total denial of justice" to the two British airlines. He said the appeals court was not denying the right of U.S. courts to try the complaint, but said the issues raised by Laker were "wholly untriable."

Christopher Morris, Laker's liquidator, said he would consider appealing the case to a panel of law lords in the House of Lords. Laker alleges that the two British carriers conspired with six other airlines to drive Laker out of business.

U.S.-Soviet Talks on Grain Resume

VIENNA (AP) — Negotiations resumed Tuesday on the sale of American grain to the Soviet Union, with U.S. farm surpluses and projections of a good Russian harvest strengthening the Soviet bargaining position.

According to reports from Washington, the United States had hoped for a contract committing the Russians to buy at least 16 million metric tons of wheat and corn per year. The Soviet Union, sources said, is seeking an agreement similar to the current one, which requires the Russians to buy six million metric tons each year. The current contract expires Sept. 30.

Reports from Europe and the United States say the Soviet Union, which imports an average of 32 million tons of grain a year, is expecting a bumper harvest. At the same time, the United States estimates 150 million tons of grain reserves, and farmers are seeking increased exports.

Marcos Allows Envoy's Wife to Leave

MANILA (Reuters) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos allowed the journalist wife of the Swedish ambassador to leave the Philippines Tuesday despite the fact that she faces an arrest warrant over a libel suit.

But the official who signed the papers Tuesday clearing the way for the departure of the ambassador, Bo Kalfors, and his wife, Sheshia Ocampo-Kalfors, called their marriage invalid. The Philippines does not recognize divorce for its citizens. Mrs. Kalfors, who recently acquired Swedish citizenship, previously was married to a Filipino journalist now in detention.

Army officers brought a 25 million peso (\$2.2 million) suit against Mrs. Kalfors because they said she libeled them by writing in the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review that the army had shelled a central Philippine village in a counterinsurgency operation, killing 200 people, which the army denied.

U.S. Answers Iranian Threat on Gulf

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States would act to preserve freedom of navigation in the Gulf if Iran carried out a threat to block oil exports from there, a State Department spokesman said Tuesday.

"We note that Iranian Foreign Minister [Ali Akbar] Velayati... has again asserted that Iran would act to prevent all oil exports from the Gulf if its own export capabilities were impaired" as a result of its war with Iraq, the spokesman, John Hughes, said.

On Monday, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, told Iran's Supreme Defense Council that Iran would destroy the security of the Gulf if France or other nations provided Iraq with fighter planes or other weapons systems, according to radio reports. France and the Soviet Union have already provided Iraq with military equipment.

France Arrests Armenian Spokesman

PARIS (Reuters) — A Paris-based Armenian activist, Ara Toranian, was arrested Tuesday in connection with the bombing that killed seven persons and injured nearly 60 at Orly Airport 11 days ago, according to the French Interior Ministry. Ministry spokesmen would give no reason for the arrest, but the Le Monde newspaper said he was being questioned as a witness.

Mr. Toranian, 29, is spokesman for the Armenian National Movement, a political group once close to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which claimed responsibility for the bomb.

Mr. Toranian publicly condemned the attack on a Turkish Airlines desk at Orly while saying ASALA had been driven to a strategy of despair by what he described as continuing Turkish repression of Armenians. A Syrian-born Armenian, Varadjan Garibidjan, 29, was charged last week with planting the bomb, and a Turk, Ioannes Semerci, was charged with complicity.

Sweden Searching for Foreign Sub

LULEA, Sweden (UPI) — Police, coast guard and navy ships are searching for a trespassing foreign submarine in restricted waters outside the northern harbor of Torne, a defense staff spokesman confirmed Tuesday.

The sea approach to Torne Bay has been blocked with 10,000 floating logs and submarine nets in an attempt to prevent escape, said Hans-Gustav Wessberg of the defense staff.

What officials called a low-intensity search in Torne Bay began July 17 after two persons saw surges and bubbles, indicating the presence of a submarine. Two days ago a possible submarine, spotted by 20 people less than a mile from central Stockholm, was written off as a possible swan seen against the sun.

For the Record

ROME (Reuters) — A Soviet airline official arrested on spying charges in February has been released on bail, judicial sources said Monday night. They said Viktor Pronin, 46, deputy commercial director in Rome for the Soviet airline Aeroflot, could leave prison provided he remained in Italy.

BEIJING (AP) — Britain and China concluded a second session of talks on Hong Kong's future Tuesday that were described as useful. They scheduled one more round next week before taking a recess in August.

GENEVA (Reuters) — Khieu Samphan, a leader of the anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia, has told the United Nations he will attend a conference on racism that begins in Geneva on Monday. UN sources said Tuesday. His presence is expected to be a major irritant to Communist bloc countries.

South Africans, Beset by Drought, Welcome Rainfall

JOHANNESBURG

Drought-stricken South Africa is rejoicing after a weekend of widespread, heavy rainfall, which brought to some areas more rain than had fallen over the past 18 months.

The rains, accompanied by falling temperatures and gales on the south coast, failed to break a critical water shortage but were a welcome sight for water authorities and farmers.

This year's drought is considered the worst of the century. It has devastated the corn crop, the staple food of thousands of blacks in impoverished rural areas and South Africa's main farm export. About two million metric tons of corn will have to be imported this year.

The rains came too late to save the corn, but agricultural experts said they would halt further deterioration in the current sugar and wheat harvests.

In Durban, a water board spokesman said it would need to rain for five days to have any effect on local dams.

Beijing Reports 30,000 Punished

BEIJING

China has uncovered 192,000 economic crimes and sentenced 30,000 offenders since launching a crackdown on corruption 16 months ago, a leading Communist Party official said Tuesday in a report in People's Daily.

Fewer than 200 of the crimes involved sums of more than 100,000 yuan (\$50,000), but Han Guang, secretary of the party's Central Disciplinary Commission, said so many party officials were involved in graft, tax evasion, smuggling and other crimes that the fight against corruption was tantamount to a campaign to reform the party itself. The official said 8,500 party members had been expelled.

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A Third World Gamble on High Tech

Brazil Battles the Odds for a Share of Computer Bonanza

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — For the past 18 months, Pedro Savadovsky has closed himself in an old two-story house here and faced the video screen of a Brazilian-built computer and wrestled with one small slice of his country's dreams of development.

Mr. Savadovsky is one of Brazil's brightest young computer wizards. His task is to create a package of computer programming, or software, so skilled that it matches the best efforts of the best laboratories in the multibillion-dollar international industry.

It is not an idle ambition. Mr. Savadovsky's software will be bought by a Brazilian company that is supplying one of the developing world's fastest growing computer markets.

It will be protected by a government that has bet a good part of Brazil's economic future on the conviction that a coming technological revolution should be controlled inside national borders by Brazilian capital and products.

"This is the challenge of the Third World," Mr. Savadovsky said with a wry grin.

And yet, all around this high-tech creator are symbols of the odds mounting against him. His office is small and sparsely equipped. As he continues advanced studies at the University of São Paulo, his textbooks and his lectures have switched to English and his software professor is a visiting American.

With the pressures of the marketplace building, meanwhile, the company Mr. Savadovsky works for, SIDA, already is moving toward the abandonment of authentic Brazilian technology.

Helio Azevedo, the president of an association of businesses using computers, said:

"We know that computerization is a new form of life for the developed countries of the world. Brazil has to have a mastery of the technology, using the resources that we have. In a few years the whole world is going to be linked by networks of communications. It's important that all countries, including developing countries, participate."

With some parts of the market for computers now doubling in size annually, the Brazilian strategy has created an expansive domestic industry that includes at least 60 national companies and directly employs more than 20,000 workers.

Brazilian economic planners are beginning to envision an era when national computer companies

could take the role played by multinational auto makers a generation ago as locomotives in a boom of industrial development.

Both the costs and the risks of this large ambition, however, are growing rapidly.

Brazilian computers cost several times more than foreign models, straining the budgets of national industries that need to computerize.

CRISIS IN BRAZIL

Third of four articles

to compete abroad. A black market in imported software, components and whole computers flourishes in São Paulo and other cities.

Multinational computer producers from the United States are pressing for an opening to the Brazilian market, and their campaign has been joined by the Reagan administration.

Fledgling Brazilian computer companies are finding it increasingly difficult to keep up with the rapid technological advances in computers on the international level.

The result has been a problem that many Brazilians believe will soon be shared by developing countries around the world.

Unless it closes its markets to build its own computer industry, Brazil will never have a mastery of a vital wave of technology. But by sealing its market from the world's leading computer builders, Brazil runs the risk of falling critically behind other countries in the computer age.

The drive for self-sufficiency has been given special impetus by the national security worries of Brazil's military rulers.

The navy founded and supported Brazil's first programs in the computer field, and a strong nationalist current pervades Brazilian thinking on computer development.

"This is not a question of cost; it is a question of survival," said Antonio Didier Vianna, a retired naval officer who now heads a small computer company and a national association of Brazilian computer companies. "Today if there were a nuclear attack on the United States, our financial system would have 90 days of life. The country would collapse for a conflict that wasn't ours."

Many Brazilian leaders also support the computer development program on strictly economic grounds. Brazil has the 12th-largest market for computers in the world, totaling \$1.3 billion in 1982, and most analysts say they believe the

real boom in computers has yet to reach the country.

Foreign companies, they concede, would be more than happy to match the Brazilian company's investments in new plants and employment in the country while supplying cheaper products. But millions of dollars would flow out of the country in profit remittances to home offices.

Most of all, Brazilian businessmen say, the development of a national computer industry will provide them with an economic control over the size and style of the company's growth that they have not had in the past.

The government has limited two major parts of the national market to domestic companies. The restrictions cover production of medium-sized business systems and of personal computers ranging from calculators to products similar to the Apple and IBM personal computers in the United States.

Multinational companies still are permitted to produce and sell large computers and their software and such sophisticated components as microprocessing chips. Because these sales are large and expensive, foreign producers, led by IBM and Burroughs, still accounted for 80 percent of the value of computer sales in Brazil last year.

Brazilian companies have about 60 percent of the market by volume, however, and all the companies agree that the biggest future growth will be in the medium and small computers.

The demand for personal computers doubled last year, and experts predict that the number of small computers in Brazil will grow

from 30,000 this year to 150,000 by 1985.

Government officials and industry spokesmen say they are happy with the growth of the national companies, and they argue that in medium and small computers, Brazilian products are no less sophisticated than those sold elsewhere.

"What is the best microcomputer in the United States?" demanded Didier Vianna. "The Apple II? It is here. And ours are just as good."

A Brazilian computer company, Unicom, produces a computer that resembles the Apple II down to its multicolored logo, and calls it the APII. It is in fact a nearly perfect, pirated copy. The only difference is cost; a complete APII system sells for \$8,000, at least twice the price of a similar Apple II system in the United States.

For critics of the computer policy, that kind of product defeats all the higher justifications advanced for a national computer industry.

O'Neill Assails Reagan Over Central America

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, on the eve of a legislative showdown on undersecretary U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels, charged that the Reagan administration had mounted "an unneeded show of strength" in Central America essentially for domestic political reasons.

"I think it's awful, absolutely awful," Mr. O'Neill said Monday, commenting on large-scale U.S. military exercises planned for the area and on a major step-up in U.S. covert assistance to Nicaraguan guerrillas that reportedly is under consideration.

Mr. O'Neill told reporters he thinks administration efforts in Central America are aimed at the 1984 campaign. He did not elaborate.

Mr. O'Neill delayed action on the bill, which seeks to ban further U.S. undercover aid to Nicaraguan rebels but said the outlook for passage was good.

The House had been scheduled to resume work on the bill Tuesday, but Mr. O'Neill said it would be put off until Wednesday with a final vote planned for Thursday.

Mr. O'Neill said Monday that he feared opponents would use stalling tactics against the bill, which the president opposes.

Letelier's Killer Avoids Argentine Murder Charge

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. magistrate has rejected a request by Justice Department lawyers to extradite Michael V. Townley, who plotted the 1976 assassination of Ambassador Orlando Letelier of Chile, thus blocking efforts to send the American to Argentina where he would face separate murder charges.

The ruling frees the 40-year-old Mr. Townley. He has served more than five years in federal prison for the Letelier car bombing, in which a co-worker also died. Under the plea agreement in that case, federal authorities must help him settle in the United States under a new identity.

Magistrate W. Harris Grimsley said arguments by Justice Department lawyers failed to convince him that the Argentine government had a case against Mr. Townley independent of statements he gave in 1978 to prosecutors when he reached his plea bargain in the Letelier case. In return for that plea Mr. Townley was promised immunity from further prosecution.

Mr. Townley was charged in Argentina with taking part in the Sept. 30, 1974, car-bombing death of General Carlos Prats and his wife, Sofia Cuthbert Prats, who were killed as they sat in their parked car in front of their home.

Judge Grimsley said it would be "unfair" and "complete hypocrisy" for the United States to permit a foreign nation to use information Mr. Townley supplied to prosecutors in reaching the plea bargain. While protection from extradition was not spelled out in Mr. Townley's plea bargain, the judge said the former Chilean intelligence operative should not be forced to face the murder charges in Argentina.

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Pedro Savadovsky is one of the experts Brazil is counting on as it tries to develop the computer industry.

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Ultimately, many in and outside the Brazilian industry expect the government's policy to be compromised, perhaps through allowing joint ventures between Brazilian and multinational companies.

"Here in the Third World, we know we can't compete in some areas with the U.S., Germany and Japan," said Mr. Savadovsky. "We would have to work for a hundred years to build up the base to develop what you have."

But for Mr. Savadovsky, there are still broad opportunities.

"In software you can do everything with a paper and pencil," he said. "We still have that chance. In the U.S. they can open a great firm with a huge investment to develop software, but here one kid in his home can still come up with a better idea."

Next: Agricultural decline.

U.S. Succeeds White House Lobbying Wins Votes for IMF Bill

In Air-to-Air Test of Laser

By Robert C. Toth

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a test, an airborne laser "defeated" five air-to-air Sidewinder missiles traveling toward it at about 2,000 miles an hour, according to the U.S. Air Force. It said two earlier air-to-air tests had failed.

The air force called the test a major milestone in determining the technical feasibility of laser weapons. However, the air force contended that the laser, which emitted continuous infrared light, was not a prototype weapon system.

President Ronald Reagan has called for a scientific effort to develop sophisticated high energy weapons, such as laser and X-ray beams on orbiting satellites, that could destroy enemy missiles in space. Such weapons are not expected until at least the next decade, experts have said.

The air force experimental laser, in which intensely hot carbon dioxide gas gives off pure but colorless light when its molecules suddenly cool, is a step in that direction.

There has never been much doubt that lasers are powerful enough to do the job. Slower missiles had been destroyed in previous tests by lasers mounted on ground vehicles. But this first successful air-to-air test will undoubtedly heighten champions of directed energy beam weapons who want more money and talent poured into the effort.

However, the difficulties of converting the lasers into practical weapons are considerable. For example, the air force laser would have to be reduced drastically in size. It took up most of a C-135, a modified Boeing 707 aircraft, in the test against the Sidewinders.

Specialists also doubt whether air-to-air lasers can be effective in various weather conditions. Clouds or even small amounts of water vapor significantly diffuse the power of this carbon dioxide laser. Air molecules also cause the laser beam to spread with distance.

In the air force tests, conducted in California, the Sidewinder missiles were fired from an A-1 fighter-bomber toward the Airborne Laser Laboratory, as the laser-carrying plane was called.

The air force said further details of the tests were classified.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Prospects for passage of an increase in the U.S. funding commitment to the International Monetary Fund improved Tuesday as intensive lobbying by the administration doubled the number of Republicans willing to vote for it.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the White House, now counts 100 House Republicans in its camp, compared with 49 estimated Monday. The Reagan administration strongly supports the increase to the international lending agency on the ground it will buoy U.S. exports and protect domestic jobs.

The House resumed debate on the IMF funding measure Tuesday, but Mr. O'Neill said the vote would be put off until Thursday at the administration's request "so the president can have lunch with all those opposed to the IMF."

Proponents of the measure, bolstered by support from Secretary of State George P. Shultz Monday and six predecessors, three Republican and three Democratic, hammered at that theme during debate in the House Monday on an \$8.4-billion increase in U.S. pledges to the IMF, an international bank that raises money for needy countries.

The Senate approved a similar increase by a 55-34 vote June 8.

If enacted, the measure would allow the monetary fund, in conjunction with commercial banks, to make new loans to developing countries. Such credit would help those countries repay some of their overdue debts to the banks or to stretch out repayment of those debts.

The legislation has attracted an unusual combination of opponents and it provides few political benefits for its supporters. Accordingly, getting it through the House presents an interesting and difficult legislative problem for the congressional leadership of both parties, which jointly back the bill.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, a New York Democrat who sits on the House Banking Committee, said, "Conservatives are opposed to foreign aid, and liberals are opposed to banks. That's a formidable coalition, particularly when the administration is unwilling to expend its political capital."

President Ronald Reagan used his national radio broadcast last Saturday to appeal for passage of the bill. Most counts then indicated the legislation lacked about 75 votes.

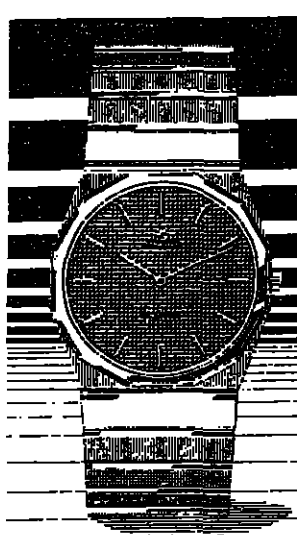
The contribution by the United States, or any country, to the fund is a loan that must be repaid with interest.

In arguing for the bill Monday, Representative Ferdinand J. St Germain, the Rhode Island Democrat who heads the banking committee, said the world "is on the verge of a global financial crisis" because many developing countries cannot repay outstanding loans they now owe, and need the monetary fund to rescue them from bankruptcy.

"Every day's delay," Mr. St Germain said, "means more international uncertainty and risk."

Critics of the legislation have denounced it as a welfare scheme for large bankers who made imprudent loans to Third World countries.

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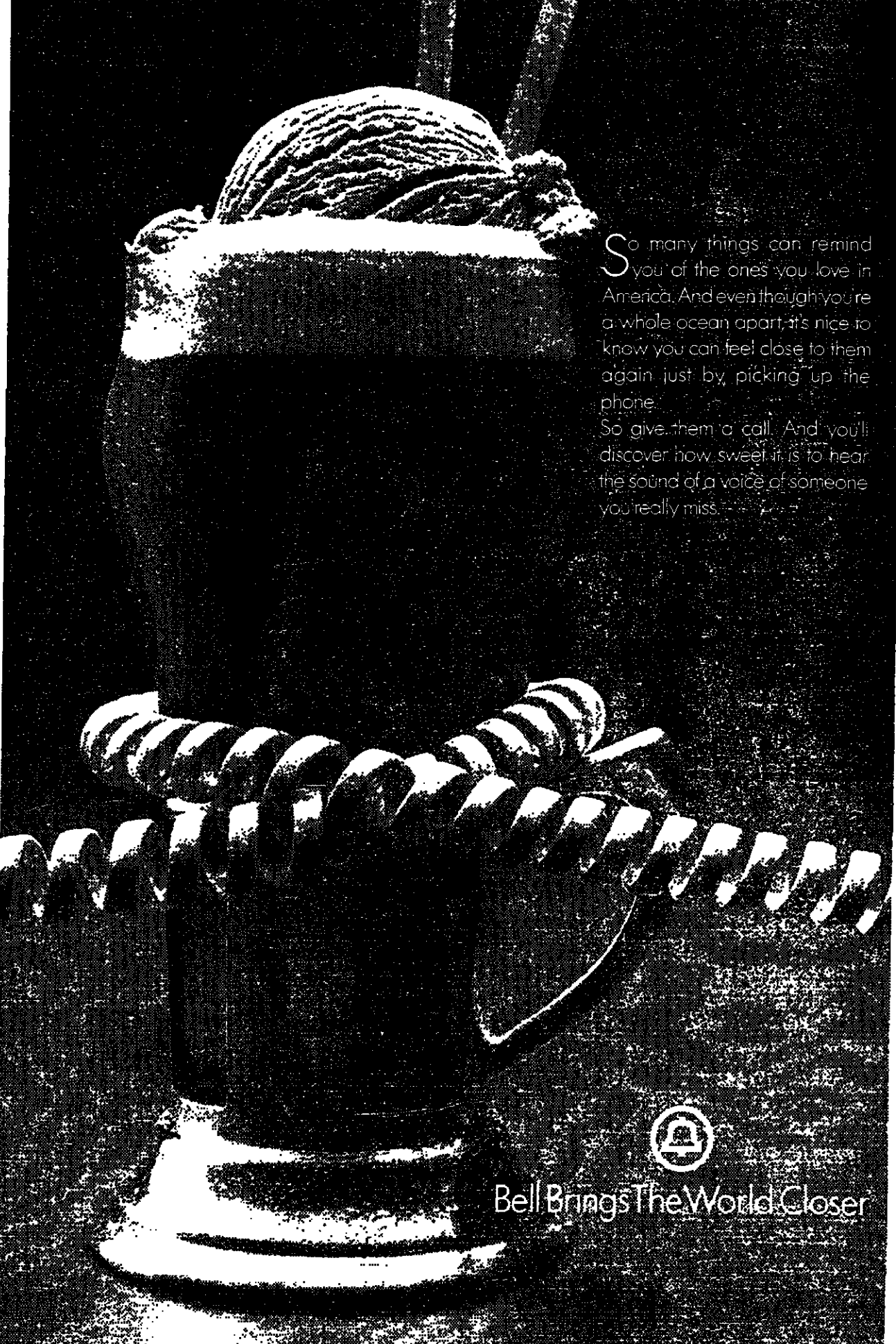
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Ignoring the Deficit

The president and his top political advisers have effectively dampened whatever small enthusiasm remained in Congress for further efforts to narrow the federal deficit. Encouraged by the economy's strong showing in recent months, they have been floating the pleasant idea that a faster recovery may release Congress from the dirty job of raising taxes to meet spending requirements.

After the president's news conference on Thursday, administration aides hastened to correct any impression that they had abandoned support for contingency tax increases in 1986. But they acknowledged that action on such a measure has been put on indefinite hold. Meanwhile, the man in charge of developing the administration's tax policies, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, has been joyfully spreading the word that it is "entirely possible" that faster economic growth may obviate the need for a tax boost.

This call to inaction fell on receptive ears in Congress. After two days of hearings, the House Ways and Means Committee heaved a sigh of relief and concluded, sensibly, that no tax increases were possible without strong presidential leadership. The Senate wasted no time in granting unanimous consent for the Finance Committee to ignore the budget resolution and defer action on both tax increases and spending cuts until late in September. Meanwhile, a conference committee based itself with a measure that would further reduce revenues by rescinding tax withholding on interest and dividends and extending the

wasteful mortgage revenue bond authority for states and localities.

Despite this presidentially induced inertia, Congress retains "a consensus that something has to be done about revenues," in the words of Dan Rostenkowski, the Ways and Means Committee chairman. That consensus arises from an unpleasant reality that the president's chief economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, pointed to in testimony before a Senate committee Thursday. "It is sad but true," he noted, "that increases in the rate of growth reduce deficits by amounts that are very small relative to the projected deficits."

In fact, administration tax policies have made revenues far less sensitive to economic growth. Because tax rates and exemptions are now indexed to inflation, revenues will grow much more slowly relative to the size of the economy than in recent decades. And generous corporate tax breaks mean that the Treasury will not share in higher corporate profits if investment begins to pick up as it usually does in a recovery.

Without legislative action, future deficits are likely to remain on the high side of \$150 billion no matter how robust the recovery.

As Mr. Feldstein further observed, deficits that big will "inevitably require high real interest rates"—an outcome that does not augur well for continuing economic growth. Unfortunately for the country, these are facts that the president would rather ignore, at least until after the 1984 election.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rules on War

As a fan of Yankees' baseball, Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York has no trouble seeing why a bat with too much pine tar could be a home run and the Kansas City Royals a ninth-inning victory Sunday. Baseball rules 1.10(b) and 6.06(d) forbid any foreign substance more than 18 inches above the handle. "Sure, it was fine print," said the Republican senator, "but a rule's a rule."

It certainly is, in every American's congenial sense of law and fair play. So what about the rules—Congress's rules—against undeclared war in foreign countries like Nicaragua? Respect for the rules, and for the Constitution, is not an empty ritual. It is as American as baseball, whose thick rulebook is the first Constitution of most American youngsters. The book binds Yankees as well as Royals. Sluggers Reagan may not like the fine print, but who exempted him?

Congress has been willing, with misgivings, to vote for open aid to Honduras, if that can be shown as necessary to stop Nicaragua from slipping arms to rebels in El Salvador. But Congress has expressly forbidden the waging of a secret war to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist regime. The president denies any such intention, but the telltale grease is all over his bat.

The small bands of Nicaraguan exiles that have been used to "harass" the alleged weapon routes are said to be failing. So now the CIA wants a 10,000-man invasion force. Cuba's training and aid missions inside Nicaragua are to become targets for its sabotage and destruction. American ships and planes are to fly in support of these operations. And Mr. Reagan, defining his objectives, says peace is incompatible with Sandinist rule in Nicaragua.

These plans were not supposed to be revealed until after the House of Representatives had voted this week on the new aid request for the anti-Sandinist army of Nicaraguan contras. The plans were in any case to be misrepresented as something other than what they are: acts of war.

Since President Reagan feels inhibited by the law so far, it is important that Congress now make its meaning unmistakably clear.

Representatives Edward Boland and Clement Zablocki, two mainstream Democrats, propose that \$80 million be allocated for curbing arms traffic—provided, however, that the plans are public and can be shown to have no more devious purpose. If any of the money turned out to be financing a secret war to overthrow the Nicaraguan junta, the money authorization would be terminated forthwith.

This is not a case of writing rules in mid-game; the proposed limitation only takes President Reagan at his word. As freshly restated by his ambassador to Managua, Anthony Quinonez, the word is that American policy aims not to topple the Sandinist regime but rather "to modify its behavior in some substantial ways." Congress has already said that the only justifiable "behavior modification" by force has to be confined to external behavior—the kind that threatens other nations.

Yet administration officials already plan to use the money for the biggest covert operation since Vietnam, for doubling the number of American soldier-advisers in El Salvador, for permitting them to operate "in the field" though not "in combat" (whatever that distinction means) and for an American naval blockade against Nicaragua.

The United States is being taken to war not only without a declaration from Congress but against its expressed desire. Americans, including Congress, are being asked to let the president and his CIA be the only judges of the national interest, irrespective of either international or domestic law.

We feel certain that a young Illinois congressman in 1848 would have voted for the Zablocki-Boland proposal as the best way to affirm his sense of the nation's values.

"Allow a president to invade a neighboring nation whenever he deems it necessary," he said, "and you allow him to make war at pleasure. Study to see if you can fix any limit to his power in this respect after you give him so much as you propose."

That congressman was Abraham Lincoln, whom you might call a home-run hitter.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Black-White Gap

Despite the fact that black Americans have made some gains since the civil rights movement began, the economic gap between blacks and whites remains wide and is not diminishing. On measures of income, poverty and unemployment, wide disparities between blacks and whites have not lessened or have even worsened since 1960.

That is the grim and foreboding conclusion of a recent study by Washington's private Center for the Study of Social Policy. It cited two devastating trends:

■ The nature of the black family is changing toward patterns that foster poverty. Nearly half of all black families now are headed by women, especially poor, young women, many in their teens; in 1960, it was 21 percent.

■ Fewer black men, meanwhile, have jobs. In 1960, 74 percent were employed; in 1980, 55 percent. But up to 20 percent of black men aged 20 to 40 remain unemployed, presumably

without jobs or permanent residences, so black employment rates are probably even lower.

As another analysis has found, those factors account for almost all of the disparate black families have felt. Eleanor Holmes Norton, former head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, wrote recently that "black husband-wife families experienced income growth in the 1970s, while black female-headed households lost ground. If the increase in female-headed households had not occurred, black family income would have increased by 11.3 percent instead of decreasing by 5 percent" during the decade.

She proposed a reworking of assistance programs to "lead families toward economic independence," including job training; a targeting of education and affirmative action on jobs to nurture a black middle class rather than a permanent underclass; and a push toward "a significant reduction in teenage pregnancies" to break cycles of poverty.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

The Myth of a Collapsing Soviet System

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Every generation or so, Western opinion embraces a new myth about the Soviet Union. Now it is the "failure and crisis" of the Soviet system at home. Or, as Flora Lewis of The New York Times has concluded two years ago, "The Soviet system has had one great success—in building military power—and has failed its promises in everything else." That opinion is growing among Americans on the right and the left, including some Sovietologists who should know better.

If this picture of a crisis-ridden Soviet regime tottering on the abyss were not so dangerous, it could be dismissed as just another piece of passing foolishness. Unfortunately, it underlies the idea, so popular in the Reagan administration, that an American policy based on new arms race and all-out economic warfare will destroy the Soviet Union or "bring it to its knees."

Several factors have contributed to the myth of a collapsing Soviet system, once merely a right-wing fantasy. One is an overreaction to exaggerated views of Soviet achievements in the 1930s and again after the Sputnik success in 1957. Another is the mistaken view that current Polish conditions exist also in the Soviet Union. And yet another is expanded Western press coverage of real Soviet problems since the 1970s, but which portrays those problems apart from the system's strengths.

It is true that Soviet leaders must cope with declining industrial productivity, an unproductive agriculture, the growing need to pay for huge grain imports with scarce foreign currency, and the increasing difficulty of extracting oil to earn that currency. However, the following is also true: Soviet gross national product at least quadrupled between 1950 and 1980; the harvest this year probably will be the best in four years; the system can import grain more cheaply than it can produce more; and Soviet oil exports to the West are currently up from recent years.

But the most misleading assertion is that the Soviet Communist system has failed in its basic domestic promises over the years. Lacking any popular achievements, it is suggested, the system has alienated its citizens to the point of indifference or even rebellion; the government therefore has no consensual relationship with the people and survives largely through repressive power.

Nothing I have learned in years of studying and visiting the Soviet Union, including the comments of many sober-minded dissidents, truly supports that picture. Nor would we imagine it to be true of other long-lived political systems, which tend to develop new sources of stability. All stable systems, even ones as repressive as the Soviet Union, can be involved some fundamental social contract between rulers and ruled—some basic promises and expectations fulfilled or at worst deferred.

What are the basic promises of Soviet Communism at home? As is clear from both the official ideology and officially sponsored public opinion polls, those promises have far less to do with millennial or libertarian aspects of original Marxism than with more earthly appeals that have evolved. At home, Soviet Communism really means official promises of national security (the country will never again be defenseless as it was in 1941), nationalism, law-and-order safeguards against "anarchy" (which so many Russians fear), cradle-to-grave welfare, and a better material life for each generation.

Has the Soviet system really failed in keeping those commitments? It has amply fulfilled, or overfulfilled, the promises of national security and law and order. Russian nationalist-patriotic themes have been integrated into official Marxism-Leninism for 40 years, never so firmly as now. Despite important inadequacies, a welfare

system has been created that includes free secondary education, health care, pensions, and subsidized housing and food for virtually all citizens. And despite widespread privilege, corruption, shortages, and a smaller rise in the growth of consumption in recent years, ordinary citizens live better in most material ways than ever. Between 1950 and 1980, for example, per capita real consumption at least tripled.

Emphasizing the historical costs of these accomplishments, or contrasting frugal Soviet living standards to American ones, is beside the point. What matters politically is that Soviet adults know these standards and welfare provisions did not exist in their country 50 years ago or less, when illiteracy and famine were rampant. Therefore, they regard them as historic achievements of the Soviet system, as Communist promises at least partially fulfilled.

But historical achievements usually do not satisfy later generations. Rapid social mobility is no longer commonplace in the Soviet Union, and economic stagnation and military expenditures are already in conflict with higher consumer expectations. These and other problems, including alcoholism, negative demographic trends, and national sentiments among non-Slavic peoples, may one day erode the government's social contract with the people. But to assume that will happen soon is to underestimate the system's social support. Even the official conservatism that blocks reform is a widespread popular attitude—another bond between state and society.

Instead of dangerously deceiving ourselves about the Soviet Union's "crisis," we should ask ourselves why a system with so many problems is so stable. The answer may lead us to wiser and more compassionate policies.

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation.

The MLAs: Facing Up To the Issue

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON—Nothing is more poignant than the plight of the families whose husbands, sons and brothers are still missing since the war in Vietnam. The families deserve help and sympathy, but above all, candor.

But the Reagan administration seems to be fumbling around with this very human and tragic issue—mainly because it is not quite sure how to deal with the problem.

There are 2,494 Americans listed as missing in action in Vietnam. The number, incidentally, is small compared to those who are still unaccounted for in Korea and in World War II.

Two questions relate to the matter. First, are any still alive in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos, either in captivity or voluntarily? And second, are those countries doing their best to repatriate the remains of the dead?

Speaking in Bangkok a few weeks ago, Secretary of State George Shultz blurred the two questions by suggesting that the communist rulers of the three countries are both detaining live Americans and not delivering the remains of those who died.

Mr. Shultz further appeared to endorse actions by adventurers like James "Bo" Gritz, the Vietnam veteran who conducted a covert mission into Laos last year to rescue purported American prisoners. The Reagan administration earlier had denounced the Gritz foray as illegal and damaging to official efforts.

Those who claim that Americans are still alive in the region base their evidence on reports from refugees and others who assert that they have seen Westerners. These witnesses may be sincere or fanciful. So far, investigations have yielded nothing.

I was in Vietnam a few years ago when I heard a Voice of America broadcast report that captive Americans had been spotted by a European technician working there. I located friends of the European, who told me he was an experienced liar capable of inventing stories to focus attention on himself.

In Bangkok soon afterward, I learned that U.S. diplomats had traced the European, and found that he had spun his tale in a Bangkok bar. He recanted under interrogation.

This is not to suggest that no Americans are alive in Vietnam. No possibility can be ruled out. But the odds are overwhelmingly against it. The administration, therefore, ought to be playing down the possibility rather than raising hopes of the families. The issue of the remains of dead Americans is different.

Most American servicemen who died in action over North Vietnam during the war were pilots and crew members. Their aircraft were carefully tracked, so fairly accurate information on where they crashed has been available. This data was transmitted to the communist authorities in the region to enable them to locate the remains. Nevertheless, they have been slow to turn over the remains, even though a joint U.S.-Vietnamese mechanism exists.

In an interview a few years ago, the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, suggested that the Reagan administration establish a mission in Hanoi to help in the search for the remains of dead Americans.

The idea has gone nowhere, largely because U.S. officials suspect that the Vietnamese are trying to use the issue for political purposes. The Vietnamese very much want American diplomatic recognition to counterbalance their dispute with China, and such a mission could be construed to represent a form of recognition.

The U.S. position is that formal relations cannot be even remotely considered until the Vietnamese end their occupation of Cambodia. The remains of the dead Americans, therefore, have become a bargaining chip in a diplomatic game.

American visitors to Hanoi have urged the Vietnamese to deal with the problem in humanitarian rather than political terms. The Vietnamese Communists, as anyone who fought them can tell you, are not models of generosity.

The Reagan administration should not be criticized for pressing the Vietnamese to cooperate in delivering the remains. But the administration's case would be strengthened if the issue of live Americans were dropped.

The problem is complicated enough without indulging in the sort of romantic stunts that Mr. Gritz tried to stage.

Tribune and Register Syndicate

Drawing The Line in Nicaragua

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The central fact about Central America is that it is central to the defense of the United States. If our nearest neighbors continue to be subverted and taken over by communists, the region will offer the Russians a base directly threatening our security and increasing the possibility of nuclear war.

Saber-rattling Alexander Haig, it turns out, was right; responsible moderates like Senator Richard Lugar, who urged we give hundreds of millions of aid dollars to the communists in Nicaragua, were wrong. A regionwide war is going on, and that forces us to choose sides.

Most Americans do not like that idea. They prefer to be on the "side" of peace, of negotiation, of talking rather than fighting. But unless Americans take sides, no chance for negotiation will exist. When one side is out to win, and the other side is eager for peace, the side determined to win will win.

Such an approach is all too simplistic, say those who refuse to resist the communist tide in Central America. The most self-righteous among them argue that the United States cannot ally itself with "bloodthirsty" military regimes; they are willing to permit the triumph of greater evil lest they become tainted by supporting lesser evil. The defenders among the nonresisters say that it is hopeless to try to stop this wave of the future.

And some ideologues think that "social justice" can be better achieved under communism. Better to be simplistic than paralyzed. An "our side" is forming that understands that military takeovers by communist guerrillas can be stopped by direct military-economic counterpressures. We need not allow the communists to continue to operate from privileged sanctuaries.

Just as the offensive in El Salvador began in Nicaragua, the defense of El Salvador must begin in Nicaragua. If anti-communist forces are to win—and a few unreconstructed hawks are not ashamed to use the word "win"—then the source of communist war supplies must be cut off, with no hope of being restored.

The only way that supplies to El Salvador will be permanently interdicted is for the exporters of revolution in Nicaragua to have their hands full of internal revolt.

Congressmen are making theological distinctions between aid for the purpose of interdiction and aid for the purpose of overthrow. In fact, our position should be diplomatically honest: Here are the guns to coerce the communists into staying out of El Salvador, which is our purpose. If you use them to overthrow the communists in Nicaragua, which is your purpose, so much the better.

In pursuit of that policy of dealing with the source of trouble, we have finally cut back on sugar purchases from Nicaragua. We are flexing our military and naval muscle in the area, to remind Managua that unless its terrorism in El Salvador stops, a naval quarantine will be the next step.

At the same time, we must meet the military threat by training an anti-guerrilla army in El Salvador and Honduras.

The Kissinger commission, say defendants like Senator Robert Byrd, will provide a bipartisan smoke screen for a hard line; let us hope so.

The Reagan administration seems to be moving from rhetoric to reality. As a result, for the first time, the Nicaraguan communists are now calling for "a total talk to the supplying of arms," an idea that they have hitherto treated with contempt.

That is a good sign. After they have offered amnesty and free elections to those fighting for their nation's freedom; after good faith is shown by the reopening of an independent press in Managua; and after the threat to U.S. security recedes, our side should think seriously about agreeing to talk.

The New York Times.



What the Sandinists Have Proposed

By Sergio R. Mercado

MANAGUA—On the fourth anniversary of our revolution, we in the government of Nicaragua issued a peace proposal addressed to the United States. We hope that it will be taken seriously by the administration, Congress and the public.

Our proposal has six points:

■ A nonaggression agreement between Honduras and Nicaragua to be signed without delay;

■ A halt in arms supplies to the parties in conflict in El Salvador, also without delay;

■ An end to sponsorship of forces fighting against any Central American government;

■ Respect for the Central American people's self-determination and noninterference in their affairs;

■ An end to economic aggression;

■ A halt to the establishment of military bases and military exercises in any country in the area.

We are open to discussing all of these items immediately and multilaterally, as part of the peace-making process begun by the four-nation Contadora group.

This is a straightforward proposal, free of polemics. It is motivated by a sincere desire for peace—for there is nothing our country wants or needs more. We hope the Reagan administration will respond wisely and thoughtfully—will see our proposal as an opportunity to put an end to the nightmare in Central America.

For despite the intransigence with which the Reagan administration has viewed our revolution, we Nicaraguans still believe that a peaceful, negotiated solution is possible. That possibility must be seized quickly.

We do not consider ourselves an enemy of the United States government, nor do we feel our two countries are condemned to a future of

irreconcilable rancor. Although the historical relationship between us has been disgraceful, we Nicaraguans have enough moral fortitude and maturity to put this traumatic experience behind us and look to the future.

We desire a stable and respectful relationship with the United States—the kind of dignified relationship that is appropriate between a small country seeking its own path to development and a powerful country like the United States.

It is not our desire to force any other country to take the revolutionary path we have chosen—a path we have just begun to explore. Our country has no thirst for conquest, nor does it seek to expand beyond its borders. Our revolution was a historical necessity—the result of a history of injustice and oppression. It does not represent a threat to any country of the area, much less to the national security of the United States. In contrast, a misguided, stubborn policy of intervention that risks engulfing Central America in war could indeed be a threat to the United States.

We desire a Central America free of military conflicts, where no country is compelled to serve as a base of aggression against a neighboring country. We hope to see the region free of foreign military bases, even those conceived as training centers. Indeed, we have stated in the past that Nicaragua will never become anyone's military base.

The Reagan administration must accept Nicaragua's sovereign right to develop its own revolution—to pursue a revolutionary path that will

ensure our independence. Any genuine peace must guarantee this right to independence—because Nicaragua will never again be the satellite of any country.

In the short term, we hope to see our proposals put into effect in such a way that they can be enforced and verified by the United Nations Security Council. We are also hoping for an immediate reciprocal gesture from the United States.

To be sure, the naval force heading for our coasts is not exactly what we had in mind. Brazen displays of military power will help no one in Central America. What we need are concrete gestures toward peace, leading to concrete results.

Nicaragua has no reason to renounce cooperative relations with the United States—including a fair economic relationship. We have no intention of isolating our country from the United States. We share too much history and destiny with the other Central American nations; we are part of this hemisphere. Instead of sowing death and destruction, the United States could be contributing to technological, cultural and economic progress in Nicaragua.

The United States faces a choice: friendship with a proud, earnest country working to build its future, or friendship with the members of the national guard of our former dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle—and the worst of the old Nicaragua—and a handful of bitter politicians.

It is a choice between progressive change and the status quo ante, which our people do not want.

Our peace proposal cannot be discounted or ignored. It is a serious proposal that embodies the seriousness of our revolution. It is backed by an entire people, free and in arms.

The New York Times.

FROM OUR JULY 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Prosperity in Sight

NEW YORK—From all parts of the country comes news of returning prosperity. The New York Herald publishes dispatches from every important center, showing that the wheels of progress are beginning to revolve more rapidly in the iron and steel industry, which reflects general manufacturing conditions. A steady improvement is being witnessed in the agricultural regions, and labor is in demand. What is needed most at present is fair play toward the railroads, so that they may obtain normal earnings, and thus cure their "arteriosclerosis." Everybody is certain that the election, business will be fully revived.

1933: Hitler Hails Young Fascists

BERLIN—The warm relations between Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany were the focus of a welcome extended by Adolf Hitler at Munich this morning to 400 youthful Italian Blackshirts who had been shepherded by 27 officers across the Alps on a tour of exploration through the Third Reich. The chancellor began his address by remarking that it was peculiarly appropriate that he should welcome the representatives of Fascist Italy to Munich because it was in that city that the "movement" took its beginning, which like Fascism in Italy was destined to bring Germany again to self-consciousness.

The Kissinger commission, say defendants like Senator Robert Byrd, will provide a bipartisan smoke screen for a hard line; let us hope so.

The Reagan administration seems to be moving from rhetoric to reality. As a result, for the first time, the Nicaraguan communists are now calling for "a total talk to the supplying of arms," an idea that they have hitherto treated with contempt.

The New York Times.

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Airport Politics

Regarding "U.S. Is Thought Likely to Revoke Over Airport Sanctions by Chinese" (IHT, July 12):

International incidents of such microscopic magnitude, however innocent the victims, involve two parties. The immigration snipers on both sides clearly reflect the larger policies of their respective governments. In the process, the friendship and kindness that should be extended to American schoolgirls and Chinese officials on both sides is tossed aside in childish acts of revenge.

As Mr. Parks's article points out, however, it was the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that

struck the first blow in this charade, in San Francisco.

As a visiting scholar sponsored by the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, I was returning to the United States to attend a national conference in San Francisco in March. Immigration officials at San Francisco International Airport harassed and questioned me about my reasons for being in China, and it was not until I produced a letter from the National Academy of Science confirming my status that I was let go. I was treated as a criminal who had to prove his innocence, even though I am an American citizen.

Upon returning to China, I learned that my case was far from unique. For example, a Mexican anthropologist who stopped over to see friends in San Francisco before continuing on to Beijing was detained by airport immigration officials and asked if he had "communist sympathies."

Unfortunately, the mindless policies of our respective immigration

services can only add to the increasing discord between China and the United States.

BENJAMIN A. ELMAN,
Shanghai.

A Speech Unspoken

Regarding "Monroe Doctrine or Brezhnev Doctrine?" (IHT, July 22):

Representative Ritter refers to President Monroe's speech to Congress on Dec. 2, 1823. There was no such speech. Beginning with Thomas Jefferson, no president spoke to Congress in person until Woodrow Wilson did so in 1913.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER,
Boulogne, France.

Nuclear Triggers

Regarding "The Bomb and the Lesser Powers: Lesser Evil?" (IHT, July 18) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff correctly rejects the assumption that the superpowers act more responsibly with regard to nuclear weapons than do smaller states. But then he says, "It is arguable that the road to security (a goal which will never be reached) is to so generalize national nuclear systems as to make the active threat, or the use, of nuclear weapons impossible."

There is a serious problem with this proposal. It is not a question of the behavior of small versus large states, but the fact that the greater the number of nuclear-armed states, the greater the danger that these weapons might one day be used.

DIETRICH FISCHER,
Vienna.

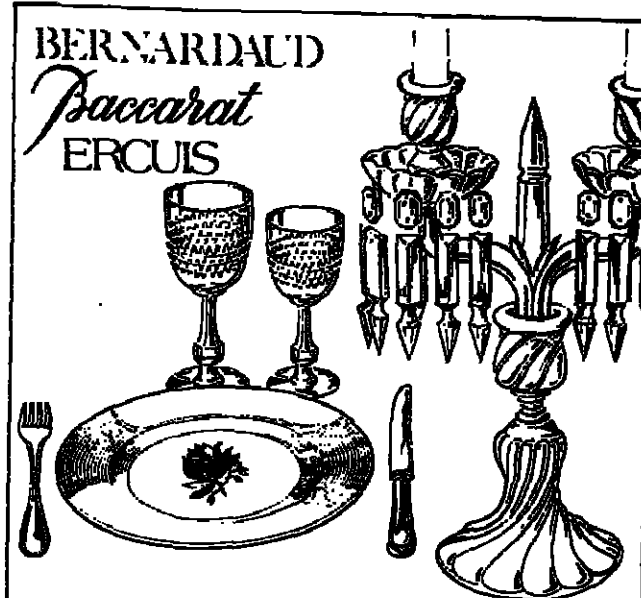
Finding Noah

Regarding "Why Not Hire a Biblical Guardian?" (IHT, July 21):

Robert Noah is indeed a talented and well-informed guide to good food in France. But your readers might like to know how to contact him in Paris: at 78 rue de la Croix Nivert, telephone 250-0423.

SLUZY PATTERSON,
Paris.

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Ungaro's Showy Evening Line

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — They say nothing succeeds like success — and Emanuel Ungaro's collection, one of his best ever, gave ample proof of this Tuesday morning. Something has happened to Ungaro. Yet in the last couple of years he has blossomed out into one of the strongest talents in town, running a close second to Paris fashion king, Yves Saint Laurent.

Ungaro's fairly recent, spectacular U.S. popularity has helped, no doubt, and on Tuesday his first row of socialites were women who count in the fashion game, both in terms of financial stature and social exposure. They included Lynn Wyatt, Ann Getty and the newest on the Paris scene, Susan Gutfreund, who is cutting quite a social swath on both sides of the Atlantic. The Parisian chic set was represented by Claudine de Cadaval and Dryda Meltz, with a sprinkling of international Brazilians, such as Lais Gonthier. Last but not least, sitting dead center was Ungaro's muse, the actress Anouk Aimée.

Beautiful as well as newsworthy from beginning to end, this remarkably

researched collection has given Paris couture credibility and a serious shot in the arm. Ungaro has evolved from a limited, strict tailor into a versatile, soft-handed dress designer. Suits and coats, which used to be his forte, are now less important than the evening, where he has turned out to be a gifted late bloomer. Women with a heavy social calendar should have no problem choosing from Ungaro's big selection of short and long dresses, with the accent on beautiful side drapes. At one point, he brought out on the runway six draped dresses, in light colors as well as brown and black, all different and all stunning.

Skinny suits, with longish skirts and soft, rippling lapels, had a pleasant ring to them because of Ungaro's inventive use of black velvet. He had both long and short suits, as well as several voluminous three-quarter coats over skinny skirts. The naughty Belle Epoque dresses were a reminder that Ungaro must have seen the Diana Vreeland show at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. He has always had a penchant for the flamboyant Paul Poiret and the Russian ballet, but in this collection he kept

just enough of it to make it fun. One of the dresses, with a feather box around the neck and a swept-up skirt, looked like something out of Moulin Rouge at the turn of the century. Others were totally up-to-date, sexily molded right on the body instead of some dreadful corset. The long pleated trains that the models had to lift sideways in order to walk were more of a gag than serious fashion.

Through all this, the Ungaro woman emerged clearly: small-busted, wide-shouldered (with soft puffed sleeves), elusive, fairly exotic and always terribly feminine. She is also as colorful as a tropical bird, another plus for Ungaro, whose colors often used to be on the murky side. This time he has exploded with reds, fuchsias, purples, yellows and the brightest of blues. The soigné look of Paris couture was stamped all over this collection, with exquisite and slightly mad hats, veils and plumed, and miles of fox bonnets.

Flushness has turned into an orgy of luxury at Chanel's, where Karl Lagerfeld, the house designer for the second season now, has come up with a splendor worthy of czarist Russia. The tone was set by waterfalls of orchids and sumptuous 18th-century buffets in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where Lagerfeld showed his collection — instead of at Chanel — because, he said: "I don't like ghosts."

A strange pronouncement for somebody who is supposed to carry on the Chanel tradition. This being said, the Chanel look was still very much around, though Lagerfeld announced in a news release that he was going back to the Chanel baroque period, which had all but disappeared in the last few years of the so-called Chanel suit. Obviously thrilled to have joined the exclusive and expensive couture club, the flamboyant Lagerfeld kept gilding the lily with a vengeance. All coats were sable-lined or sable-trimmed. The little black velvet suit had rhinestone buttons and fringes or white ermine shawls. The bride walked out in a white ermine, rhinestone-trimmed Chanel jacket over a huge skirt. But as the collection went on, it became more Lagerfeld and less Chanel, especially the jeweled dresses with motifs copied from Aubusson rugs or 18th-century red and black Boule furniture. This deluxe explosion may well panic the conservative, provincial Chanel



Chanel gown with bodice of mother-of-pearl sequins.



Belle Epoque design featured at Ungaro showing.

client who has come to regard a Chanel suit as some kind of security blanket. But it should work just fine with the wealthy New York set, which Lagerfeld has been carefully courting — though in one case it backfired. Asked if she liked the rhinestone-trimmed suit, Mrs. Gutfreund, who can afford the real stuff, said: "Not for me," adding that she preferred the simplest suits.

The unassuming, unpretentious Philippe Venet also showed a very professional collection earlier Tuesday. The best costume maker in Paris, Venet has often been rather isolated because the coat market is simply not what it used to be. But a recent connection with Maximilian Furs of New York has given Venet's designs greater validity. Having finally reached the shores of success, he has produced a buoyant, confident collection with new, fully pleated coats as well as rounded ponchos, some of which have already been translated into fur.

'Shogun Age' Exhibition Set

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "The Shogun Age," an exhibition of objects from the 350-year-old family collection of the Tokugawa shogunate of Japan, will begin touring the United States and Europe in December in the first such showing anywhere.

About 300 objects were selected from more than 22,000 belonging to the Tokugawa shogun families, who ruled Japan during the Edo period (1603-1867). Most of the paintings, calligraphy, screens, swords and other pieces have never been shown in Japan or abroad, mainly because of a lack of space and money. This exhibit, sponsored by the Minolta Camera Co., will open in Los Angeles and move to Dallas in March. It is tentatively set to show in New York from June through September 1984, then move to Paris, Munich and other cities.

"The Shogun Age" will fulfill a long-held ambition of Yoshinobu Tokugawa, the clan's 21st master. His tastes, Japanese art history, and most of his work has involved his family's holdings.

"In the last 50 years, Japanese museums have tended to display art work in the manner of European museums; that is, dividing works by technique or material," Tokugawa, 49, said on a visit to Los Angeles. "There would be an entire roomful of brush paintings, and another full of vases. But Japanese art takes much of its meaning from its environment."

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'Misbegotten' Features Superb Performances

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Returning home from a week spent on a sweaty and London Broadway, it is good to notice the London theater in unusually strong midsummer form: At the Riverside in Hammersmith, Frances de la Tour and Ian Banman are giving performances that will doubtless figure in all of this year's award lists, as Josie Hogan and James Tyrone in O'Neill's great dying-fall lament for his alcoholic brother, "A Moon for the Misbegotten."

His last play, though written 10 years before his death in 1952, it takes up the story of Tyrone from the end of "Long Day's Journey" and follows him out of the Connecticut family home to a nearby tenant farm occupied

THE BRITISH STAGE

by the Hogans — the father a burn-scorched farmer (Alan Devlin), the daughter a strange and ungainly creature who yet manages to obsess Tyrone to the point where she nearly saves him from the early grave to which his mother's unrelenting death has beckoned him.

Though it veers from rustic comedy to landlord melodrama, this "Moon" is not a barrel of laughs, yet it remains a vastly more commercial piece than "Jernam" or "The Journey," a play that backs back almost to "The Great God Brown" in its determination to satisfy playgoers of all moods. It is all the more curious that David Leventhal's intense and touching revival should be the first chance we've had in London to assess O'Neill's theatrical farewell since a short-lived run at the Arts in 1960. From his first entrance, looking perfectly like "the dead man walking behind his own coffin," it is clear that Ian Banman is back at the very top of his once-considerable theatrical form, and though de la Tour is not the over-tall, overweight hulk that O'Neill specified for Josie (to free her from any temptation toward sentimental love in the moonlight), she brilliantly manages to convey the impression of physical impossibility. The production has only a few more nights to run at Riverside: if you miss it, you'll have missed the theatrical event of 1983.

Also in Hammersmith, on the main stage of the Lyric, Michael Rudman has an adequate Windsor-style revival of Terence Rattigan's classic "The Winslow Boy." First produced a year after World War II and set a few years before World War I, the play is based (as were so many of Rattigan's plays) on a celebrated legal wrangle, this one involving an Osborne naval cadet and a possibly stolen five-shilling postal order. But the drama here is not about guilt or innocence, since the latter is established early in the proceedings against the boy; rather, it is about the possibility of fair play in a country obsessed by legality but not necessarily by right.

It is, in Galsworthian terms, a powerful debate, but Rudman has ennobled it by having the great trial lawyer played by Ian Hogg as an avuncular eccentric. His decision to take the boy's case against all the apparent odds and evidence, which ought to create a surprise among his neighbors in the stalls, and that severely weakened basis the play had then to ground on to its weary close. Alan MacNaughtan and Barbara Jefford as the parents hit accurate levels of Edwardian courage and complexity, but Jason Lake was woefully undercast as the boy and the whole production seemed to suffer a lack of internal energy or purpose very unusual in Rudman's work.

At the National Theatre, after years of loyal service as an assistant director to Peter Hall, Giles Block has the honor to himself for a while, and he has filled it with a rare and remarkable revival of John Masefield's "The Fever," a play possibly the first since the play's original appearance early in the 17th century. Though no great threat to his contemporary, Shakespeare, Masefield was an agile and vindictive satirist who turned in this one play to a more genteel kind of court charade. His disguised duke and various lovers, alcoholics and lechers are brought to a gentle correction in the course of a light-hearted evening that is often more masque than drama.

It has been directed and designed (by Poppy Mitchell) with rare elegance, and though it might have made sense to go the whole way and do it as a musical, we shall have to content ourselves with a first-act fireworks display, the beauty of Miranda Foster, and the thought that if Block can turn up this many trumps with a bad play, he should be about ready for a better one on a main National stage before the year is out.

Chichester, after a superbly strong start to the season with Osborne's "A Patriot for Me" (now at the Haymarket) and Priestley's "Time and the Crossways," has now sunk back into a ghastly sub-Glyndebourne lethargy with an archly precious Patrick Garland "As You Like It," which sits you in front of some spreading greenwood tree and then has you stuck there for three eternal hours while the dry rot and the rising damp slug it out in the branches.

The pity of all this is that in Patricia Hodge they have discovered a lively and intelligent Shakespearean comedienne who in a less top-heavy operatic production might have managed a marvelous Rosalind; instead, she and Lucy Fleming (whose quite remarkable development as a dramatic actress has been one of the joys of this year) are left to plough through the undergrowth of an appallingly soggy pastoral pageant until the whole mishmash is bound up in lengths of pink silk by way of a finale. The remainder of a strong cast led by Simon Williams and Romie Stevens have at this juncture the grace to leap around looking as deeply and understandably embarrassed as Morris dancers at a cremation.

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INSIGHTS

Survivors and Thrivers: Coping With 8 Years of Violence in Beirut

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT—All car bomb scenes start to look the same after a while. You stop noticing the stunned pedestrians with blood trickling down their cheeks who happened to be standing on the street when the lethal Mercedes—the favorite choice of Beirut car bombers—suddenly turned into a ball of flame.

You stop seeing the smoldering charred carcasses of the other automobiles engulfed in the blast or the chaos of the rescue workers as they scurry around on tiptoe between the shards of glass and twisted car parts to pry out the dead and wounded. Instead, after a while, you find your mind focusing on the incongruities: the juicy roast chickens that were blown all over the street from an adjacent restaurant but somehow still look good enough to eat, or the smell of liquor from a shelf full of Johnnie Walker bottles.

And eventually, after seeing enough car bombs, you start to notice the leaves: When a car packed with 100 sticks of dynamite explodes on a crowded street, the force of the blast knocks all the leaves off the trees, and the road is left choking with them like an autumn lawn.

Red Cross workers still tell the story of the man they found at a car bombing near the Ministry of Information whose chest was blown open. They knew he was still alive because through the blood that filled his mouth, little air bubbles kept surfacing. The thing they remember most, though, was that two leaves had come to rest gently on his face—one on each eye.

Since the 1975 Lebanese civil war, Beirut has become a synonym for violence. But if Beirut were only violence and ugliness, it would be an easy place to handle and understand. It is not. As longtime residents know, what makes Beirut a truly wild, occasionally insane and often absurd place to live is that such violence is always framed against some of the most carefree and prosaic activities of daily existence.

The city lives in that half-light between security and insecurity, war and peace, in which there is usually enough security to go about one's day but never enough to feel confident that it will not be your last.

Life Transformed

The stress of living in such an environment, which has prevailed for the last eight years, has transformed traditional patterns of daily life for rich and poor alike. Coping with Beirut, staying sane here, is not simply hiding in a shelter. Rather, it demands a thousand little changes in one's daily habits and a thousand little mental games to avoid being overwhelmed by it all.

The cumulative effect has been to alter everything from language to work and entertainment to the way buildings are built. It has driven some people mad or into crime, while enabling others to discover positive qualities in themselves that they never knew existed.

"What I think we are experiencing in Lebanon is something that unites any stress problems psychiatrists or psychologists have had to deal with anywhere in the past," said Edwin Terry Prothro, director of the Center for Behavioral Research at the American University of Beirut. "An earthquake, a Hiroshima, those are one-shot affairs. Even Northern Ireland can't really be compared to Beirut because the central government there and all its services always continued to operate and the level of Belfast's violence was far lower and more transient than here."

"The resilience of human beings is so great that they can always recover from sporadic violence. But Beirut is different. Beirut is eight straight years. I got some books out the other day on disaster relief, but they had nothing to offer. There are no prescriptions about what to do about a Beirut."

Most Beirutis will tell you that of all the forms of violence they live with, nothing terrifies them more than car bombs, not only because they are utterly indiscriminate, but because they transform a totally innocuous object from daily life into a deadly weapon.

"Snipers and shelling never bothered me," said Lina Mikladi, an author and the mother of two girls. "But booby-trapped cars, that is what really scares me. If I am in a traffic jam, I get hysterical. I put my hand on the horn and I don't take it off until I get out. The children start screaming in the back seat because they don't understand why I am honking. I am afraid to tell them. I just want to get away from being trapped between all of those cars."

Even the parts of one's own home or office start to take on a different image in this environment. Dalia Elzeine, 21, a volunteer rescue worker with the Lebanese Red Cross, who helped clear the bodies from the rubble of the U.S. Embassy after it was blown up April 18, said, "Sometimes I start wondering if a bomb were to go off right now, where is the best place for me to be standing? Should I be under the door frame? Or next to the stairs or near a wall? I know there is nothing I can really do, but I can't stop myself from thinking about it or sometimes making little adjustments."

As any Beirut can tell you, the first thing to do when the bullets or bombs start flying is to open the windows, to prevent any concussion from breaking the glass into a hundred little spears, and to move children into a stairwell or corridor, to avoid drenching bullets. Some people have spent so much time living in their hallways that they tell the joke about a Beirut resident who runs an advertisement saying: "Wanted: An apartment with a bathroom, a kitchen and one very long corridor."

The civil war, which wiped out Beirut's hotel district, wiped out a good deal of the nightlife as well. Beirutis have learned to respect the dark. The city's political gangsters, who still regularly blow up shops for reasons ranging from the owner's religious beliefs to his failure to meet his weekly "insurance premium," often have just enough humanity left to set the dynamite to go off after 10 P.M., when they expect most people to be off the streets.

"Most people here now gotten used to doing their celebrating at home," said Amine Halwany, the manager of Goodies gourmet supermarket. "I can see it from our catering business. People say to me: 'Let's just wait until we know things are finished before we start going out again.' No one wants to be the last casualty in the war."

New Language Spanned

Beirutis talk about violence the way other people talk about the weather. When they ask, "How is it out?" they do not mean the chance of precipitation but the security climate in the streets. The stress in their society over the past eight years has spawned a whole new vernacular of "war speak."

For instance, for gradations of shelling there is *qasf ashwa*, indiscriminate shelling, which means stay indoors. Then there is *qasf murakar*, concentrated shelling, which calls for a careful planning of which roads to use. And finally there is *qasf mazaj*, temperamental shelling.

The last term was coined early in June by the Christian Phalangist Party's Voice of Lebanon radio to describe the firing of a rocket into the Christian port of Junieh, just north of Beirut, by unidentified gunmen. The radio explained that someone had evidently just felt like firing off a salvo for "temperamental" reasons, as there was no apparent provocation. The rocket landed on a car, killing three women going home from the beach.

During the civil war, a set of "traffic" terms was developed by local radio announcers and these, too, have stuck. A road that is totally secured by the police or army would be described as *amina*. If it is clear of roadblocks, snipers, and kidnappers but not patrolled, it would be called *salika*. If it is passable but with a chance of sniping or kidnapping it would be called *hatharah*. Finally, if it is *ghair amina*, it is unsafe at any speed, and you are taking your life in your own hands if you use it. The terms became so pervasive that some women started naming their baby girls Salika and Amina.

But probably the most popular expression of all is *sawra'a*, or "Have you heard?" always spoken with an inflection of urgency. There are few Beirutis who would deny that when someone calls them up and asks "Have you heard?" their stomachs begin to knot, since what follows is almost always some tragedy.

There is a scene I go through every time I visit my bank that says a lot about the mental games Beirutis play to cope with the unstable security situation. As soon as the guards see me step off the elevator, they hop to their feet to pump me for predictions.

On this particular day it is Samir, the teller, who has a problem. An educated young man, Samir explains that he and his wife are planning a vacation to Poland—one of all places. He asks: Will fighting break out before he leaves, after he leaves or when he comes back? Will it be in West Beirut, East Beirut, the Bekaa Valley or the Chouf Mountains? Will it be heavy or light fighting and, most important, will it be okay to leave the children behind?

"I need to know," whispers Samir with a hint of desperation, "so I can go and come back without worrying about the children. You are supposed to be informed."

In Beirut, the furious quest by people for clear-cut explanations to bring order and planning to their chaotic lives is one of the most obvious psychological effects of the violence. "Stress can be controllable or uncontrollable and important or unimportant," explained Dr. Elie G. Karam, a psychiatrist at East Beirut's St. George's Hospital. "The Lebanese try everything to make it controllable and, if not controllable, then unimportant. If your bank teller knows when the fighting is going to start, his life becomes controllable again."

One reason people may be so desperate to explain any kind of major bombing or assassination is that the perpetrators are never caught. Beirut is a city where virtually no crime is ever solved. No one ever has the comfort of knowing that the killers are safely behind bars.

In the absence of any real explanation for many acts of violence that terrify their lives, Beirutis tend to indulge in simplistic, sometimes incredible, rationalizations that usually lay the blame on the Syrians, the Israelis or some grand superpower conspiracy—anyone but themselves.

At a dinner party recently, guests were sitting around the table of a distinguished Beirut-based American academician and discussing the highly unusual hailstorms on June 11 and 12. When all of the meteorological explanations had been exhausted, the host asked his Lebanese friends, only half in jest: "Do you think the Syrians did it?"

These rationalizations and other mental tricks help to ease many of the anxieties in peoples' lives without actually removing the dangers. Miss Elzeine, the Red Cross rescue worker, said: "Sometimes I calm myself by making probability calculations in my head. I say to myself: 'There are four million people in Lebanon and so many in my family, what are the odds of anyone in my family getting killed?'"

"I had a cousin who died recently. I was very sorry he died. But—and this may be a terrible thing to say—I also felt a kind of relief. Like, O.K., that's all for our family now, we have made our contribution to the odds."

Fatalism Revived

If a contrived explanation does not work, the Beirutis try to overcome the stress by making it unimportant or by simply repressing it. This highly developed form of denial is described by many Beirutis as their newfound "fatalism."

"We have gone back to the Oriental side of our upbringing," remarked Elizabeth Zaronbi, 30, a Beirut housewife and mother of three boys. Fatalism comes easily to Mrs. Zaronbi these days. She stepped out of the U.S. Embassy's visa section on April 18 just 10 minutes before it was obliterated by a car bomb.

Lena Shehoub, 31, also a mother of three, was formerly a broadcaster for Beirut Radio. She said she can almost remember the moment when she started becoming fatalistic.

"There was a man who lived in our apartment building whom we had come to know very well," she recalled. "In the summer of 1975, during the civil war, he and his wife were coming down from the mountains to East Beirut, with their bird in a cage of the back seat. From out of nowhere, some kind of shell hit their car and killed his wife. It didn't just kill her, though. It completely blew her apart. Her skin was all over the dashboard. But her husband was barely scratched and the bird in the back seat was still there, singing away."

"After that incident with our neighbor, that's when I really started feeling fatalistic. She died for no reason at all. She was just traveling down a road. Her husband and that bird lived for no reason. It was all just fate."

Protective Instincts Dulled

This fatalism does not mean that Beirutis will walk across a mine field to go shopping, but it does lead them to ignore violence that is not happening immediately around them. It also helps explain why businessmen here remain willing to rebuild and invest after every disaster—like last summer's—as though it could never happen again.

Mr. Halwany, for instance, opened his first store at the height of West Beirut's gang wars in 1979, and he and his partner bought their second store in East Beirut in the midst of the Israeli invasion.

The danger with this kind of attitude, remarked Dr. Amal Shamma, head of the emergency ward at Beirut's Barbir Hospital, is that after a while it can dull people's normal protective instincts and reflexes.

"We had an earthquake late at night last week that registered 5.5 on the Richter scale," she said. "It shook my whole house. I woke up and said to myself, 'Oh, it's an earthquake,' and went right back to sleep. The next morning, I found out that everyone had gone down to the beaches. Now that scares me."

In Beirut, the ability to repress things is not



Against a backdrop of war-damaged buildings, play was resumed last October at the Golf Club of Lebanon, Beirut.

necessarily pathological, noted Mr. Prothro, but in fact can be very healthy and useful for survival. "My daughter was coming home from school one day, and her bus driver, who was also one of her teachers, was killed right in front of her by a stray bullet," he recalled. "We all just repressed it. Didn't think about it. Can't think about it."

When friends from abroad ask Anthony Assily, director of the top merchant bank in Beirut, the British-based J. Henry Schroder and Co., if most people just run wild during the city's more lawless moments, he likes to tell them the story of his office boy, Munzer Najm. During the 1982 siege of West Beirut, Mr. Assily closed his bank and moved to London, leaving behind Mr. Najm, 32—whose job normally consisted of bringing coffee to the bank's employees and guests—with instructions to watch over the place. As far as Mr. Assily knew, Mr. Najm spoke only Arabic.

One day last summer I was sitting in my office in London," recalls Mr. Assily, "and suddenly the telex came alive. It was Beirut on the line. My first reaction was to ask how the situation was. The answer came back: 'Not so good.' Then I said, 'Wait a minute, who is this on the line?' The answer came back, 'Munzer.' At first I couldn't believe it. I thought maybe someone had a gun to his head and was telling him what to type."

"We had a conversation, and eventually I found out that while he was sitting around the bank all that time with nothing to do he had learned some English and taught himself how to operate the telex." As Mr. Assily freely told his coffee boy could have stolen the bank's telex and sold it on the street to the highest bidder just as easily as he learned how to use it.

Lawlessness Not General

To be sure, some people did awful things during Beirut's worst periods of lawlessness. My own apartment was destroyed last summer when two groups of refugees got into an argument over who would get control of the building. The group that lost blew it up, killing 19 persons inside.

But such demented acts during extended periods of virtual anarchy never really characterized the behavior of the vast majority of Beirutis. As the cases of Mr. Najm and so many others demonstrate, "people just didn't become animals," said Mr. Prothro.

First, since 1975, Beirut has broken up into a mosaic of neighborhoods, each tied together by interlocking bonds of family, friendship and other religion. These personal relations in each neighborhood tended to keep people upright and honest, even in spite of themselves.

Second, most people became obsessively orderly, organizing every aspect of their lives down to the smallest detail. I always think of the man in my neighborhood who, at the height of the siege of 1982, organized the children on his block into a work detail and regularly washed the street with detergent. Israeli planes overhead, guerrillas running around, and he was out washing the street. Not exactly one's image of anarchy.

Some People Improved

Even in talking to the people who did good deeds—the real heroes of the summer, like the Red Cross volunteers—one finds that they did not do what they did out of pure altruism, but rather out of a desire to keep structure and meaning in their own private lives.

Myrna Mogradichian, 25, a dental student at East Beirut's St. Joseph University, spent the summer as a Red Cross rescue worker. "It wasn't my job. But I had a choice. I could sit home all day quarreling with my family and going crazy, or I could get out on the street. The only way to get out was to be either a helper or a fighter. I chose to be a helper."

"In its own way," said Richard Day, a psychologist teaching at American University, "the war actually made some people better. People discovered something about their inner strength when they were tested, like a metal that can only achieve its real hardness at the highest temperature."

Miss Mogradichian worked from sunrise to sundown for seven consecutive days last September, clearing and burying bodies from the Sabra and Chatila refugee camp massacres. "I learned that my mental and physical limits were far beyond what I ever imagined," she recalled. The only problem, added Miss Mogradichian, was that under such intense conditions, you could discover yourself and others in too many ways.

"I thought while we were burying those bodies, 'How could human beings do this to one another?' And then you know what happened? Some people in the camp started stealing water from our ambulances or going around robbing the cadavers of their gold. I started to ask myself, 'What am I doing here? Why should I help these people?' I just wish there could have been one pure ideal to believe in, but it never worked out that way."

After last summer's siege, Mr. Day did a study of students at the American University to assess the coping mechanisms of Beirut survivors. He broke Beirutis into two basic personality types: "thrivers" and "survivors."

Thrivers, explained Mr. Day, were people who avoided getting excited about things that

were out of their control, such as an Israeli F-15 going overhead, and did everything they could to adapt to and confront their immediate environment, no matter how bad it got. Those who survived the 1982 siege in the best physical and mental health, said Mr. Day, were not the people who hid in their basements throughout the summer, but those who got out and worked at something whenever they could, sought information and viewed their environment with great selectivity.

Probably the classic Beirut "thrivers" is George Beaver, 39, a British businessman who retired to Beirut. Almost daily during the 1975-76 civil war and the years following it, Mr. Beaver played golf at Beirut's Golf Club of Lebanon. He became known as the "Lone Ranger" as he plodded around the course by himself, hitting around the empty shell cases, chipping out of bunkers both new and old and putting into any number of holes that appeared on the greens. Only the most intense bombardments of the summer of 1982 kept him off the links. He was probably crazy to have played, he admitted, but he added, he would have been even crazier if he had not.

The "survivors," on the other hand, explained Mr. Day, were really "barely survivors." These were the people who tended to suffer the most psychic trauma. Survivors "let too much information in," said Mr. Day. "They did not filter anything out, and as a result they became overwhelmed by things that were out of their control."

It was these people who came down with a gamut of ailments ranging from depression to sleep disorders.

Dr. Antranik Manonkian, the manager of Lebanon's only mental health clinic, the now-closed Asfourieh Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders, said at a recent symposium that his patients, who were caught in the middle of some of the worst bombings of last summer's war, tended to be more healthy mentally and to require less medication and treatment during the fighting than when it was over. The real effects of the last eight years will probably begin to show only when people can let down their guard, Mr. Day said.

Another hurdle to collecting data is the social stigma attached to seeking outside psychiatric help. Psychological problems in Lebanon are traditionally handled by the family, with people turning to their siblings, parents and other relatives for comfort and advice.

"I have a patient, an older woman, who is suicidal with an acute case of depression," said Dr. Shamma of Barbir Hospital. "I have talked to everyone in her family to get her admitted, but they just won't bring her in. I told them we can make up a story to tell the neighbors, but they won't. She scares me to death because every time I talk to her on the phone I think it is going to be the last."

Despite social taboos, however, said Dr. Karam, the psychiatrist at St. George's, plenty

of people are still finding a quiet way to get to his clinic, even though they might be denouncing psychiatry to their neighbors all the while.

Lebanese, he explained, sometimes use the violence as an easy explanation for their problems, but whether that is really the root cause of the illness depends very much on the individual and his or her circumstances.

Desperation Is Increasing

Dr. Faud Antun, the sole psychiatrist at the American University Hospital, noted, however, that if he had to point to one theme that keeps resurfacing among people he is now seeing it would be the increasing sense of "desperation and anxiety" among Beirutis, who are discovering that after having tolerated eight years of violence they still cannot plan their lives and their children's futures with any certainty.

During 1975 through 1982, there was a sort of organized chaos to Beirut life that people learned to negotiate. But since the Israeli invasion, which everyone hoped would "finish things," their lives have been confounded by an obscure tangle of negotiations, superpower machinations and political intrigues that seem very much out of their control and promise no immediate end to their travail.

"You find people saying things like 'I would rather lose my house in one week of fighting between Israel and Syria than would finish things than go on with this stalemate a day longer,'" said Dr. Antun. "Maybe the vaunted Lebanese patience is finally running out. Maybe we are running out of gimmicks to shun the situation. This may be a good sign, because the more you ignore reality, the more your problems remain."

The problem with Lebanon, it becomes clear, is that its disease and its cure are one and the same. The Lebanese individual has always derived social identity and psychological support from the family, neighborhood or religious community, but never from the nation as a whole. The war years have only reinforced this tendency, drawing people closer together as communities but pulling them further apart as a nation.

But the very family, neighborhood and communal bonds that enable Beirutis to cope with the violence of their city, and which account for so much of their ingenious self-sufficiency, also prevent a strong government and national identity from emerging. Every Beirut has become a state-within-a-state, with many installing their own water reservoirs and electricity and looking after their own protection.

Lebanon continues to survive as a state, despite so many foreign occupiers and wars, because it is no longer enough to wreck the government to destroy the country; you have to knock down each individual. But precisely because every Lebanese is shortsightedly focusing on his own individual domain, it is easy for outsiders to come in and play havoc with their country.

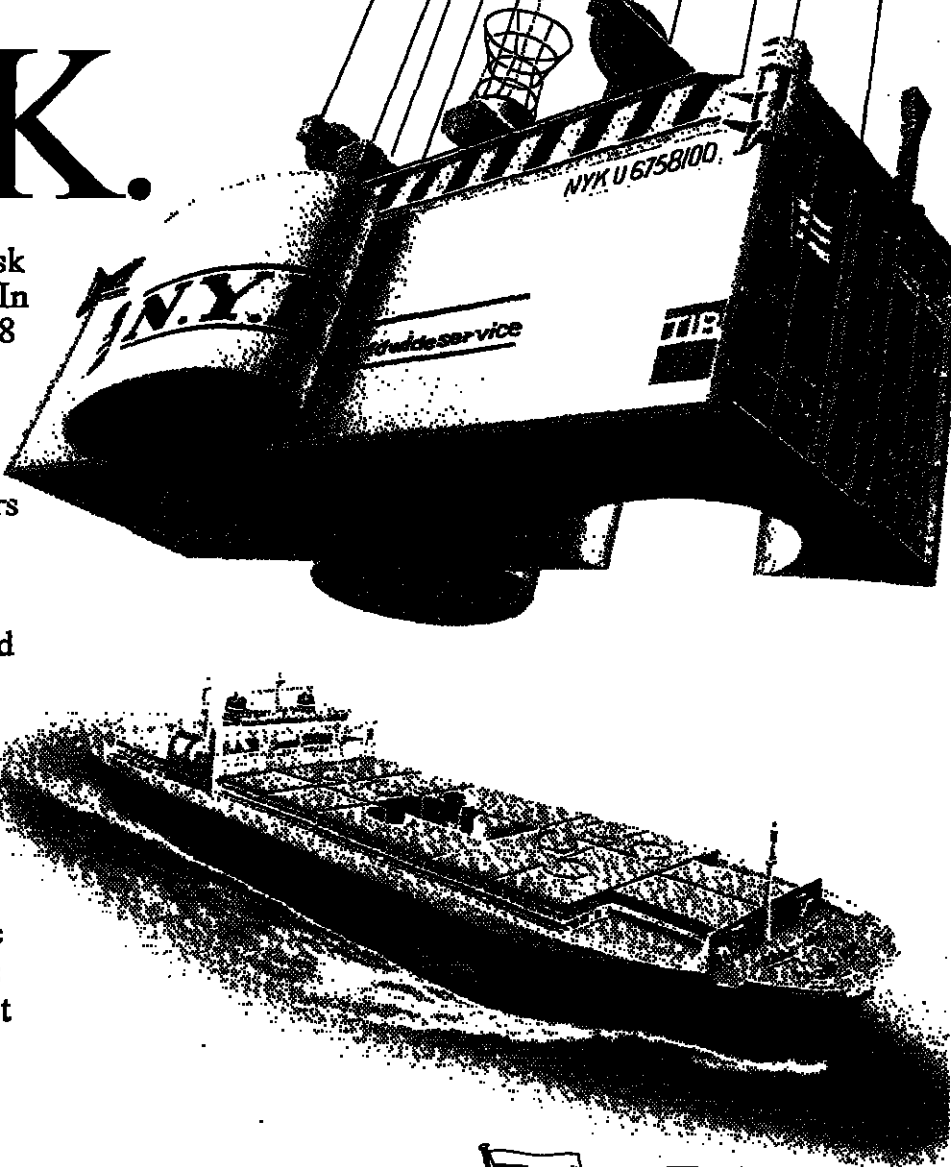
"The formation and deformation of Lebanon," observed Samir Khalaf, a sociologist at the American University, "are rooted in the same forces."

It is not for nothing that former Prime Minister Saim al-Hoss remarked when he left office in 1980: "I am not afraid for the Lebanese, but I am afraid for Lebanon."

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(Continued on Page 10)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low
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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low
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BASF Finance Europe N.V. (the "Borrower") issued on the terms of an agreement dated February 7, 1983, \$150,000,000 U.S. Dollar Bonds due 1989 in the principal amount of U.S. \$ 150,000,000 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are guaranteed by BASF Aktiengesellschaft, the final instalment of the purchase price of the Bonds, being 95% of the principal amount of the Bonds, is due and payable on August 10, 1983. Notice is hereby given that:
1. The payment of said final instalment is due and payable not later than on August 10, 1983 in U.S. dollars in immediately available funds.
2. The Borrower reserves the right to accept payment of the said final instalment in respect of any Bond at any time after August 10, 1983, subject to payment of interest on such final instalment at the rate of 15% per annum, calculated from (and including) August 10, 1983 to (but excluding) the date of payment thereof, on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed divided by 360. Any payments of the said final instalment accepted after the due date shall be treated as having been made on the due date.
3. The Borrower may at any time after August 10, 1983 elect (without giving published notice to the holder of the Bonds) to prepay the Bonds, together with interest thereon, to the extent that the said final instalment in respect of such Bonds, together with interest as aforesaid, has not been fully paid, whereupon the Bonds shall be deemed to have been repaid in full and the Bonds shall be discharged from any obligation to repay, with interest, or to pay interest thereon for any period. Arrangements should be made, through depositary banks, if necessary, with the Euro-clear Operations Centre, 35 Avenue des Arts, Brussels, or GEDEL S.A. 67, bd Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg, in order to assure prompt payment of the said final instalment to the Borrower.

By: BASF Finance Europe N.V.

Dated: July 27, 1983

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\$70,383

the average annual personal income of International Herald Tribune readers

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

July 26

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Close

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Close

Net

Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Close

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Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Close

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Pan Am Reports Quarterly Profit, Ending Three-Year String of Losses

NEW YORK (AP) — Pan American World Airways reported a \$10.4 million second-quarter profit Tuesday — its first quarterly profit from operations after three years of the worst losses in U.S. airline history. The Pan Am chairman, C. Edward Acker, stressed that the results came directly from airline operations. Some other U.S. airlines have figured special tax benefits into their second-quarter profits.

Pan Am, which has lost \$69.3 million in the first half, said its second-quarter profit on operations — excluding one-time gains on sales of real estate — was the first quarterly profit since the summer of 1980. Mr. Acker has vowed not to accept his 1983 salary of \$350,000 if the airline does not return a yearly operating profit.

Natural Gas Bill Advances in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Senate Energy Committee voted 11-8 Tuesday to lift price ceilings on all natural gas over a three-year transition period, despite the fact that the author of the amendment voted against his own proposal and urged others to do so.

The motion was offered by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, an opponent of decontrol, in an effort to bring the issue to a head. Three Democrats joined eight Republicans to approve a gradual decontrol program that would raise prices on "old" gas in monthly increments over 36 months while bringing down prices on "new" gas in 12 monthly phases and freezing them there for another six months. "Old" gas is from deposits discovered before March 1977; "new" gas is from deposits tapped after that date.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said the bill will not be scheduled for floor action until the fall.

Mexico Says Loan Funds Not Needed

MEXICO CITY (AP) — A trade surplus of nearly \$6 billion during the first quarter of 1983 has helped Mexico rely less on emergency funding from outside the country, the Treasury Ministry reported.

Government television Monday night quoted the deputy Treasury minister, Francisco Suarez Davila, as saying the untouched funds include the latest installment on a \$2.8-billion bail-out loan the International Monetary Fund began making available to Mexico at the start of the year.

The latest installment of \$320 million has been available since May 23, but will not be used, Mr. Suarez was quoted as saying. He also said the most recent \$5-billion loan granted by a group of 530 banks at the request of the IMF will apparently not be needed.

British Airport Authority Posts Profit

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's Civil Aviation Authority Tuesday reported a £13.3 million (\$20 million) net profit for the last financial year, the first profit for more than a decade.

But the authority, which operates or licenses 172 British airports, said it was still affected by the world recession and last year was particularly difficult for British charter operators.

It said 11 holiday-type firms failed in 1982-3, the largest number for several years, and "there are indications that 1983 will also be a difficult year."

Court Freezes Marc Rich Assets in U.S.

NEW YORK (NYT) — A U.S. judge here has given the U.S. Attorney's office permission to freeze some of the assets of Marc Rich & Company A.G., one of the world's biggest commodities traders, in order to collect \$1 million in fines for contempt of court.

The authorization Friday followed the disclosure in court that the Swiss company, based in Zug, had sold its American subsidiary, Marc Rich & Company International Ltd., to Clandorin A.G. Ltd., a new concern led by some of the principals of Marc Rich & Co.

The order was issued in an attempt to obtain the first \$1 million of a \$50,000-a-day fine that the court imposed on Rich on June 29 for the company's refusal to turn over business records to a U.S. grand jury. The grand jury has been investigating whether the corporation evaded taxes.

AMC to Sell AM General Subsidiary

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan (UPI) — American Motors, in an effort to raise capital, has agreed to sell its AM-General subsidiary to LTV for \$170 million in cash and short-term notes and a \$20 million dividend.

AM General produces tactical vehicles for the U.S. Army and 100 nations and was recently awarded a multimillion dollar contract to produce the Army's new Hummer vehicle.

AM General is the leading producer of tactical military wheeled vehicles in the non-communist world. It is a separate entity from Jeep Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, which produces commercial Jeeps for AMC.

Streamlining of Operation Allows ICI to Boost Profits

(Continued from Page 9)

ized by the company's move to put up for sale its corporate headquarters building in the shadow of Parliament.

"The whole thing runs better," said Robin Paul, deputy chairman at Mond. At that division, he said, "senior management has been reduced from 300 to 150 — headed for 125 — and the number of levels between the divisional chairman and the shop floor has been cut from 9 to 5."

Admittedly, ICI's improved bottom line masks striking differences among the various divisions. At the strong end of the financial spectrum is the pharmaceuticals division, riding high on the success of Inderal and Tenormin, its heart disease drugs, and Novadrel, for use in cancer treatment. At the other end is the plastics and petrochemicals division, which had operating losses of more than \$211 million last year and could lose as much this year if demand falters or exchange rates move unfavorably.

In the middle is the Mond-chemicals division, which earned only \$91 million last year on sales of \$2.1 billion. "They are getting decent cash flow out of the struggling operations, but not much return on capital," said Robin Gilbert, an analyst at James Capel.

But current divisional balance sheets do not necessarily reflect ICI's long-term strengths. Mond, for instance, has a portfolio that its executives describe as "broad and resilient." Despite the decline of its industrial customers in Britain, it has never lost money and has continued to invest in technology that could lead to a sharp rebound in profits if the recovery gains strength.

In the short term, at any rate, investors are impressed with ICI. The company has been a star performer on the London Stock Exchange in recent months, thanks especially to the interest shown by American brokers and the institutional investors they advise. They have helped drive the share price up sharply.

Some analysts in Britain, including those who praise ICI's restructuring efforts, think American investors have overreacted. "They have been carried away by pharmaceuticals," said Mr. Wansley. Profits of that division jumped more than 50 percent last year, to \$210 million, on a 27 percent sales increase, to \$785 million.

"ICI is not a pharmaceuticals company," Mr. Wansley said. "They could be the most profitable chemical company in the world by 1990, but there are still big structural problems in the industry, and it won't be pure progress between now and then."

Britain Records Trade Surplus

LONDON — Britain recorded a trade surplus of £123 million in June, after May's £552 million deficit, the Department of Trade and Industry said Tuesday.

The current account, a broad trade measure that includes merchandise as well as nonmerchandise items, such as services, registered a surplus of £373 million in June, after May's £302 million deficit.

Exports rose to £5.11 billion in June from May's £4.77 billion, while imports fell to £4.99 billion from £5.32 billion.

Switzerland Union Bank Reports Assets Up 3.3%

ZURICH — The Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest Swiss commercial bank, Tuesday reported assets of 113 billion Swiss francs (\$36.5 billion) at the end of June.

It said this represents a second-quarter growth of 3.6 billion francs, or 3.3 percent, over the first quarter.

Seoul Sets Growth Goal

SEOUL — South Korea plans to seek an annual economic growth rate of 7 percent to 8 percent in real terms and to hold inflation to 1 percent during the remainder of its current five-year development program, which expires in 1986, a government report said Tuesday.

Japan's Industrial Output Up

TOKYO — Production at Japan's factories and mines rose in June a seasonally adjusted 1.2 percent from the May level, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced Tuesday.

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Atlantic Richfield		Cons. Edison		Gulf States UNL		Peoples Energy	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	4,220	Revenue	1,190	Revenue	2,110	Revenue	2,110
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
Nat' Westminister		Avon Products		Crown Cork & Seal		Hughes Tool		Mesa Petroleum	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
Canada		Denison Mines		Cummings Engine		Ingersoll-Rand		Philadelphia Elec.	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
Japan		Mitsubishi Oil		Dart & Kraft		Kroger		Revlon	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
United States		Allegheny Pwr		Borden		Lubrizol		Signal Cos.	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
America Hess		American Motors		Borg-Warner		McDonald's		Norton	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
Armstrong World		Browning-Ferris		Detroit Edison		Martin Marietta		Pan Am	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41
Asarco		Colgate-Palmolive		General Motors		Merrill Lynch		Other earnings	
1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982	1st Half	1982
Revenue	1,220	Revenue	720.5	Revenue	323.8	Revenue	271.7	Revenue	101.2
Net Inc.	263.9	Net Inc.	467.9	Net Inc.	71.3	Net Inc.	22.1	Net Inc.	22.1
Per Share	55.9	Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.61	Per Share	0.40	Per Share	0.41

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Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
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Notice of the Second and Final Distribution in the Liquidation

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. that following the second and third liquidation meetings held on 22nd July 1983, the second and final distribution in the liquidation of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. is now available. The total amount made available for distribution in the first and second distributions amounts to US\$35.01 per share, together with accrued interest.

In order to claim funds to which they are entitled under the distributions, shareholders should lodge their share certificates with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg or The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited Marlborough and Cumberland Streets, Nassau, Bahamas.

KMG/Klynveld Main Goerdeler S.A.
Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

MOBILE SATELLITE CORPORATION

\$2,100,000

Series A Preferred Stock

(Par Value \$01 Per Share)

The following investors participated in the financing

Associated Communications Corporation
BEA Associates Incorporated
Gearhart Industries
General Electric Venture Capital Corp.
Metromedia, Inc.
Whitcom Investment Company

The undersigned acted as financial advisor and arranged for the private placement of these securities.

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July 14, 1983

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

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Now in the 1983 up-dated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 80 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

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EUROPE 1 COMMUNICATION

At the close of the first nine months of the financial year (1 October 1982-30 June 1983, the turnover for Radiofrédéric - Groupe Europe N°1, reached 455,781,000 F against 397,775,000 F for the same period of the preceding financial year - this being a 14.6% increase.

The turnover for the 3rd quarter of the financial year (1 April - 30 June) was 164,691,000 F against 150,138,000 F for the preceding financial year - this being a 9.7% increase.



Floating Rate Notes Closing prices, July 26

Bani

[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

U.S. Futures Prices

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Grains

Wheat

Chicago

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Food

Coffee

New York

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Financial

U.S. Treasury Bonds

New York

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Metals

Copper

New York

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Livestock

Cattle

Chicago

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Cash Prices

Commodity and Unit

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Dividends

Company

Per Amt Pay Rec

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

London Commodities

Figures in sterling per metric ton

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Gold Options

Gold Options (New York)

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

London Metals

Figures in sterling per metric ton

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Gold Options

Gold Options (New York)

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

London Metals

Figures in sterling per metric ton

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

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Figures in sterling per metric ton

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Gold Options (New York)

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

London Metals

Figures in sterling per metric ton

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Gold Options

Gold Options (New York)

July 26

Open High Low Settle Chg.

EC Extends Quotas on Steel Output For 6 Months, Rejects Longer Term

Brussels

The European Community's industry ministers

decided Tuesday to extend com-

pulsory steel production quotas for

six months after Italy fought plans

to renew them for a longer period,

diplomatic sources reported.

They said the official communi-

cations would end in principle the

need to keep the quotas until the

end of 1985 but to renew them at

present only until the end of next

January.

A French official told journalists

that the ministers also agreed that

extra steel quotas of around

880,000 metric tons should be allo-

ted to France, West Germany and

Belgium in the 12 months backdat-

ed to July 1. France would receive

676,500 tons of that total, he said.

The EC Commission, backed by

most member states, wanted a 24-

year extension of the quota system

to safeguard community steel

prices for producers hurt by a de-

cline in orders during the recession.

Edouard Davignon, the EC com-

missioner for industry, had warned

that the prices of some steel prod-

ucts had already begun to fall be-

cause of the industry ministers' in-

decision on the quota system.

Italy reportedly resisted the

longer quota extension for two

main reasons. It argued that it

could not be expected to enter a

binding commitment for such a

long period just before a new gov-

ernment took office in Italy.

And it also wanted, diplomats

said, to be able to use the future

renewal of steel quotas as a weapon

in bargaining over steel plant

closures, which are due to be set

next January for implementation by

the end of 1985.

The U.S. import duties were in-

creased over a four-year period on

stainless steel plate and strip and

plate steel, and quota limits were

placed on stainless steel bar, rod

and alloy tool steel.

Total U.S. imports in 1982 of the

specialty steel products amounted

to \$373 million, the U.S. govern-

ment says.

U.S. Butter Sale Worries the EC

Brussels

The European Community

Tuesday sought

assurances from Washington

that a planned U.S. butter sale

to Egypt did not mark an escal-

ation in the trans-Atlantic dis-

pute over farm trade.

Officials said the Europeans

sought clarification of the pro-

posed sale at the start of two

days of talks between commu-

nity and EC trade negotiators.

The officials said the sale,

along with accompanying state-

ments made in Washington that

it was designed as a warning to

the community, had prompted

fears in Brussels that the truce

in the trade dispute may be broken.

At a news conference later, Mr.

Davignon said he was disappointed

that the ministers had not renewed

the quotas for 24 years as request-

ed by the commission. But he ad-

ded that the new quota agreement

may calm industry fears about

prices.

U.S. EC Plan Steel Talks

U.S. and EC delegates are to

hold talks later this week on the

United States' latest move to limit

imports of specialty steel, United

Press International reported Tues-

day from Geneva.

The community charges that the

restrictions announced by Presi-

dent Ronald Reagan July 5 in re-

sponse to demands from the U.S.

steel industry violate the free trade

principles of the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade.

Officials said the consultations

would begin Thursday. GATT

rules provide for the conducting of

an investigation by a neutral panel.

The panel could also arbitrate the

dispute.

The U.S. import duties were in-

creased over a four-year period on

stainless steel plate and strip and

plate steel, and quota limits were

placed on stainless steel bar, rod

and alloy tool steel.

Total U.S. imports in 1982 of the

specialty steel products amounted

to \$373 million, the U.S. govern-

ment says.

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(in Sterling)

Belmont Resources 16 21 p

Caden Electrical 60 67 p

Caden Electrical 27 31 p

Caden Electrical 12 15 p

Caden Electrical 15 19 p

Caden Electrical 44 48 p

Caden Electrical 36 39 p

Caden Electrical 58 57 p

Caden Electrical 64 70 p

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TBA TBA TBA
TBA TBA TBA

I'M PRACTICING
MY TBA'S

TBA'S?

"TO BE ANNOUNCED"

IF ANYTHING AROUND HERE
IS TO BE ANNOUNCED
I'LL BE READY!

7-27

© 1965 CHARLES SCHULZ

ARE YOU GONNA BUG ME ABOUT THE ROOF AGAIN ?

YOU MEAN THE ROOF YOU PROMISED TO FIX, BUT HAVEN'T FIXED YET ?

YOU MEAN THE VERY SAME ROOF WITH THE BIG LEAK IN IT

NO, I'M NOT GOING TO BUG YOU ABOUT THAT !

7-27

LIFE PLAYS DIRTY TRICKS ON YOU

A GUY SWINGS A RACKET AND THE WOMEN ARE ALL OVER HIM

AND I WAS SUCKED INTO THE SERVICE BECAUSE THEY ONCE LOVED A UNIFORM

Mark Wapner

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Panel 1: Two men are standing. One man has a calculator on his head. The other man says: "COR! LOOK WHAT'S JUST WALKED IN! SEE YOU TOMORROW, ANDY!"

Panel 2: A man in a suit is running away from the two men. He says: "COME BACK 'ERE, MAN --"

Panel 3: The man in the suit is running back towards the two men. He says: "IT'S NO USE OFFERIN' TO WALK 'ER 'OW WHEN SHE'S JUST COME OUT"

Panel 4: The man in the suit is standing still. He says: "TWIT!"

HOW'S THE FISHING?

I'M JUST COOLING OFF A BOTTLE OF WINE

THE LAST GUY THAT TRIED THAT CAUGHT A 72-INCH DERELICT

DAVE

DON'T KNOW WHY YOU'RE SO CLOSE WITH ME, MOTHER!

I DON'T LIKE MY DAUGHTER BEING A "PUSSFOOT" AROUND THE HOUSE.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

MORE THAN THAT. I DON'T LIKE HAVING THE PRINCIPAL OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CALLING ME TO GO SEE HER ABOUT THE SAME DAUGHTER!

OKAY, NOW TELL ME WHAT TROUBLE YOU'RE IN.

HERE COMES ODIE. HIS BARK IS WORSE THAN HIS BITE.

BARK! BARK!

BARK!

AND HIS BREATH IS WORSE THAN HIS BARK.

AND HIS BREATH IS WORSE THAN HIS BARK.

JOHN DAHS 7-87

Rising far above the horrors of the struggle, however, is the glowing character of Tamsen Donner. This is certainly one of the most memorable portrayals ever set on paper, a figure of breathtaking strength, courage and determination, the quintessential American pioneer woman, who keeps her own fears clenched tightly within as she strives to see her

NONFICTION	
1	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas J. Peters and Robert J. Waterman Jr. 1 28
2	MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt 2 37
3	THE COSTLY MISTAKE, MAGAZINE, by Kenneth Blanchard and Stephen Johnson 3 43
4	CREATING WEALTH, by Robert G. Allen 3 43
5	THE PRICE OF POWER, by Seymour M. Hersh 5 5
6	HOW TO LIVE TO BE 100 — OR MORE, by George Burns 6 8
7	JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda 7 79
8	BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least Heat Moon 8 23
9	THE FLEAN DIET, by Anne E. Egan 14 12
10	GROWING UP, by Russell Baker 9 31
11	OUT ON A LIMB, by Shirley MacLaine 10 2
12	THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, by Robert Bly 10 2
13	WORKING OUT, by Charles Lin 12 14
14	THE LOVE YOU MAKE, by Peter Brown and Steven Gissen 13 13
15	THE DIET CENTER PROGRAM, by Sydelle Feinberg 15 12

The eight tricks that South had begun were still eight, and he guessed wrongly by trying club finesse. That meant two down, and a big profit for West's deception.

South should have prevailed in spite of West. Before cashing the diamond queen, and testing the position in that suit, he should have cashed two club winners, giving himself an extra chance. As it happens, this would have settled matters. And if the queen did not fall, he could still lead to the diamond queen and fall back to

[illegible]

UNSCRAMBLE by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

STURY
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

THANG
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

FORTYS
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SHIVAL
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

What! No food for such a long trip?

I'm hungry!

WHAT IT TURNED OUT TO BE WHEN THEY FORGOT TO HOOK ON THE DINING CAR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □" (Answer tomorrow)

Jumbles: VALVE MADAM WHENCE FLORID
Yesterday's Evening was in fact but it's occasion!

EUROPE					ASIA				
	HIGH	LOW	C	F		HIGH	LOW	C	F
Algeria	21	70	18	22	Bangkok	36	95	26	79
Amsterdam	25	79	18	22	Beijing	31	88	24	75
Antwerp	25	79	18	22	Bombay	31	88	24	75
Batavia	29	84	16	21	Hong Kong	33	91	26	79
Batavia	29	84	16	21	Manila	33	91	26	79
Berlin	29	84	16	21	Shanghai	32	90	25	77
Bombay	31	88	24	75	Singapore	32	90	25	77
Buenos Aires	27	81	21	26	Sourabaya	34	92	27	80
Calcutta	27	81	21	26	Sumatra	34	92	27	80
Canton	27	81	21	26	Tokyo	33	91	26	79
Cebu	31	88	24	75					
Copenhagen	33	91	26	79					
Costa Del Sol	33	91	26	79					
Dakar	27	81	21	26					
Dallas	27	81	21	26					
Darmstadt	27	81	21	26					
Delaware	33	100	21	26					
Detroit	33	100	21	26					
Frankfurt	33	96	18	22					
Helsinki	33	96	18	22					
Hong Kong	33	96	18	22					
Los Angeles	27	81	21	26					
London	24	75	17	21					
Los Angeles	24	75	17	21					
Madrid	33	96	18	22					
Miami	33	96	18	22					
Milano	33	96	18	22					
Moscow	33	96	18	22					
Munich	33	96	18	22					
Nice	33	96	18	22					
New York	33	96	18	22					
Paris	29	84	16	21					
Prague	28	82	15	20					
Rangoon	31	88	24	75					
San Francisco	33	96	18	22					
Stockholm	33	96	18	22					
Tokyo	33	96	18	22					
Vancouver	33	96	18	22					
Warsaw	33	96	18	22					
Zurich	33	96	18	22					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Paris		Sydney	
1972	47,300	46,550	
1973	380	349	
1974	66,170	65,180	
1975	194,75	179,50	
1976	3,160	3,190	
1977	3,015	3,015	
1978	1,870	1,078	
1979	6,530	6,360	
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Tokyo		Canadian Stock Markets		Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$		High Low Close Price	
Chem.	318 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2				
Chrom.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2				
Alum.	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2				
Print	1,000	1,000	1,000				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Wheat	1,000	1,000	1,000				
Pu	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chem.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Alum.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Print	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Wheat	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Pu	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chem.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Alum.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Print	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Wheat	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Pu	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chem.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Alum.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Print	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Wheat	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Pu	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chem.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Alum.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
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Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
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Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
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Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
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Print	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Wheat	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Pu	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Steel	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chem.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Chrom.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Alum.	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Print	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Bank	2,310	2,310	2,310				
Auto	2,310	2,310					

[illegible]

